

estate of Robert Langford, deceased; estate of Alex O. Smith, deceased, and heirs of Erban, Powell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Mary L. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of W. F. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of J. K. P. Marshall and others, of Cleveland, Tenn., and William Street and others, of Chattanooga, Tenn., for legislation pensioning members of the United States Military Telegraphers' Corps of the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Hartford Mathewly, James H. Cady, and Joshua E. Carlton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NYE: Petition of citizens of the State of Minnesota, against S. 3940 (Sunday observance in the District of Columbia)—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OLCOTT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Hastings Allaway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Paper to accompany H. R. 175, for pension to United States Military Telegraph Corps of the United States Army in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill securing legislation to promote efficiency in the army, to disseminate useful military knowledge among the people of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Cealica Gurley, Lydia A. Swift, Bladen A. Kendall, Evan H. Pritchard (H. R. 21245), John H. Butcher, James A. McAllister, and Julia A. Ragland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of Andrew R. Lewis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of J. N. Bynum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of David R. Belamy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Nancy E. Williams (H. R. 7262), J. H. Coburn (H. R. 21619), and Guy S. McMickle (H. R. 13408)—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 21174, a bill appropriating \$50,000 for protection of the banks of the Arkansas River at Douglas, Ark.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of John H. Avery and others, for legislation pensioning members of the Telegraph Corps of the United States Army in civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of William W. Davis—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RYAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James Cupps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of New York County Lawyers' Association, favoring increase of salaries of United States circuit and district court judges—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT: Petition of citizens of Blue Mound, Kans., against S. 3940 (Sunday observance in the District of Columbia)—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Pleasanton, Kans., for legislation pensioning members of United States Telegraph Corps who served in civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petition of D. L. Greenfield and others, of New York, for legislation pensioning the members of the United States Military Telegraph Corps who served in the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STURGISS: Petition of Huntington Chamber of Commerce, favoring Senate bill 4825, providing for establishment of the Appalachian-White Mountain National Forest Reservation—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. THISTLEWOOD: Petition of citizens of southern Illinois, Twenty-fifth Congressional District, against any parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Cairo, Ill., against S. 3940, for the proper observance of Sundays in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Pickering Naval Garrison, No. 4, of Erie, Pa., for legislation retiring petty officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy after twenty-five years' actual service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Pickering Naval Garrison, No. 4, of Erie, Pa., for retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy after twenty-five years of actual service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 8, 1908.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Edward E. Hale.

JAMES P. CLARKE, a Senator from the State of Arkansas; MORGAN G. BULKELEY, a Senator from the State of Connecticut; WILLIAM J. STONE, a Senator from the State of Missouri; FRANK B. GARY, a Senator from the State of South Carolina; ALFRED B. KITTREDGE, a Senator from the State of South Dakota; and JOHN W. DANIEL, a Senator from the State of Virginia, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

SENATOR FROM IOWA.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented the credentials of ALBERT B. CUMMINS, chosen by the legislature of the State of Iowa a Senator from that State for the unexpired portion of the term of the late Senator WILLIAM B. ALLISON, ending March 3, 1911, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. CUMMINS is present and ready to take the oath of office.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator-elect will present himself at the Vice-President's desk and take the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. CUMMINS was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. DOLLIVER, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

William J. Browning, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

Also that a committee of three Members has been appointed by the Speaker, on the part of the House of Representatives, to join a committee of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States, and to inform him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may have to make, and that Mr. PAYNE, Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois, and Mr. CLARK of Missouri have been appointed members of the committee on the part of the House.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the deaths of Hon. CHARLES T. DUNWELL, late a Representative from the State of New York; of Hon. LLEWELLYN POWERS, late a Representative from the State of Maine; of Hon. WILLIAM H. PARKER, late a Representative from the State of South Dakota; and of Hon. ARIOSTO A. WILEY, late a Representative from the State of Alabama, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also transmitted resolutions of the House on the death of Hon. WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON, late a Senator from the State of Iowa.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. ALDRICH, Mr. GALLINGER, and Mr. TELLER, the committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared; and

Mr. ALDRICH said: Mr. President, the committees appointed by the Senate and the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have assembled and were ready to receive any communication he should be pleased to make to them, beg leave to report that they have discharged that duty and that the President will at once communicate in writing with the two Houses.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Mr. M. C. Latta, one of the secretaries of the President of the United States, appeared and said: Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate a message in writing.

The message was received from the secretary and handed to the Vice-President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary [Mr. Charles G. Bennett] read the message, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

FINANCES.

The financial standing of the Nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the Nation's interests by the Government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Currency Commis-

sion will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of \$902,991,399. The increase in the per capita during this period was \$7.06. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the Treasury Department to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds; by increasing deposits in national banks; by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes, and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold. Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the Treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for \$50,000,000 Panama Canal bonds, and \$100,000,000 three per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1898. It was proposed to re-deposit in the national banks the proceeds of these issues, and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulating notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only \$24,631,980 of the Panama Canal bonds and \$15,436,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenses of the Government showed a surplus in the four years 1902, 1903, 1906, and 1907, and a deficit in the years 1904, 1905, 1908, and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909. The net result was a surplus of \$99,283,413.54. The financial operations of the Government during this period, based upon these differences between receipts and expenditures, resulted in a net reduction of the interest-bearing debt of the United States from \$987,141,040 to \$897,253,990, notwithstanding that there had been two sales of Panama Canal bonds amounting in the aggregate to \$54,631,980, and an issue of 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness under the act of June 13, 1898, amounting to \$15,436,500. Refunding operations of the Treasury Department under the act of March 14, 1900, resulted in the conversion into 2 per cent consols of 1930 of \$200,309,400 bonds bearing higher rates of interest. A decrease of \$8,687,956 in the annual interest charge resulted from these operations.

In short, during the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest-bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama Canal, and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the Nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increases of taxes; on the contrary some taxes have been taken off; there has been a reduction of taxation.

CORPORATIONS.

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already again and again said in my messages to the Congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the Constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the National Government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from, and to do justice to, the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations, there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the National Government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know, and furthermore, the power, not by judicial but by executive action, to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing.

The railways of the country should be put completely under the Interstate Commerce Commission and removed from the

domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the Commission should be made thoroughgoing, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities as well as over the raising and lowering of rates. As regards rates, at least, this power should be summary. The power to investigate the financial operations and accounts of the railroads has been one of the most valuable features in recent legislation. Power to make combinations and traffic agreements should be explicitly conferred upon the railroads, the permission of the Commission being first gained and the combination or agreement being published in all its details. In the interest of the public the representatives of the public should have complete power to see that the railroads do their duty by the public, and as a matter of course this power should also be exercised so as to see that no injustice is done to the railroads. The shareholders, the employees and the shippers all have interests that must be guarded. It is to the interest of all of them that no swindling stock speculation should be allowed, and that there should be no improper issuance of securities. The guiding intelligences necessary for the successful building and successful management of railroads should receive ample remuneration; but no man should be allowed to make money in connection with railroads out of fraudulent over-capitalization and kindred stock-gambling performances; there must be no defrauding of investors, oppression of the farmers and business men who ship freight, or callous disregard of the rights and needs of the employees. In addition to this the interests of the shareholders, of the employees, and of the shippers should all be guarded as against one another. To give any one of them undue and improper consideration is to do injustice to the others. Rates must be made as low as is compatible with giving proper returns to all the employees of the railroad, from the highest to the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders; but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to necessitate a cut in the wages of the employees or the abolition of the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders.

Telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations, or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism, and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity, are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country. To permit every lawless capitalist, every law-defying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit and to build up privilege, would be ruinous to the Republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of democratic fair-dealing. On the other hand, to attack these wrongs in that spirit of demagoguery which can see wrong only when committed by the man of wealth, and is dumb and blind in the presence of wrong committed against men of property or by men of no property, is exactly as evil as corruptly to defend the wrongdoing of men of wealth. The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing wherever it is found; and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wage-worker or a tiller of the soil.

It is to the interest of all of us that there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and individual capacity and an ample reward for the great directing intelligences alone competent to manage the great business operations of to-day. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of order, so the men who defend the rights of property have most to fear from the wrongdoers of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the demagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth; for the success of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nominally upholds. In point of danger to the Nation there is nothing to choose between on the one hand the corruptionist, the bribe-giver, the bribe-taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow-citizens on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from

ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well-meaning but wrong-headed men to try to destroy the instruments upon which our prosperity mainly rests. Let each group of men beware of and guard against the shortcomings to which that group is itself most liable. Too often we see the business community in a spirit of unhealthy class consciousness deplore the effort to hold to account under the law the wealthy men who in their management of great corporations, whether railroads, street railways, or other industrial enterprises, have behaved in a way that revolts the conscience of the plain, decent people. Such an attitude can not be condemned too severely, for men of property should recognize that they jeopardize the rights of property when they fail heartily to join in the effort to do away with the abuses of wealth. On the other hand, those who advocate proper control on behalf of the public, through the State, of these great corporations, and of the wealth engaged on a giant scale in business operations, must ever keep in mind that unless they do scrupulous justice to the corporation, unless they permit ample profit, and cordially encourage capable men of business so long as they act with honesty, they are striking at the root of our national wellbeing; for in the long run, under the mere pressure of material distress, the people as a whole would probably go back to the reign of an unrestricted individualism rather than submit to a control by the State so drastic and so foolish, conceived in a spirit of such unreasonable and narrow hostility to wealth, as to prevent business operations from being profitable and therefore to bring ruin upon the entire business community and ultimately upon the entire body of citizens.

The opposition to Government control of these great corporations makes its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of States' rights. Of course there are many sincere men who now believe in unrestricted individualism in business, just as there were formerly many sincere men who believed in slavery—that is, in the unrestricted right of an individual to own another individual. These men do not by themselves have great weight, however. The effective fight against adequate Government control and supervision of individual, and especially of corporate, wealth engaged in interstate business is chiefly done under cover; and especially under cover of an appeal to States' rights. It is not at all infrequent to read in the same speech a denunciation of predatory wealth fostered by special privilege and defiant of both the public welfare and law of the land, and a denunciation of centralization in the Central Government of the power to deal with this centralized and organized wealth. Of course the policy set forth in such twin denunciations amounts to absolutely nothing, for the first half is nullified by the second half. The chief reason, among the many sound and compelling reasons, that led to the formation of the National Government, was the absolute need that the Union, and not the several States, should deal with interstate and foreign commerce; and the power to deal with interstate commerce was granted absolutely and plenarily to the Central Government and was exercised completely as regards the only instruments of interstate commerce known in those days—the waterways, the highroads, as well as the partnerships of individuals who then conducted all of what business there was. Interstate commerce is now chiefly conducted by railroads; and the great corporation has supplanted the mass of small partnerships or individuals. The proposal to make the National Government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over, the railroads and other instruments of interstate commerce is merely a proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purposes, if not the prime purpose, for which the Constitution was founded. It does not represent centralization. It represents merely the acknowledgment of the patent fact that centralization has already come in business. If this irresponsible outside business power is to be controlled in the interest of the general public it can only be controlled in one way; by giving adequate power of control to the one sovereignty capable of exercising such power—the National Government. Forty or fifty separate state governments can not exercise that power over corporations doing business in most or all of them; first, because they absolutely lack the authority to deal with interstate business in any form; and second, because of the inevitable conflict of authority sure to arise in the effort to enforce different kinds of state regulation, often inconsistent with one another and sometimes oppressive in themselves. Such divided authority can not regulate commerce with wisdom and effect. The Central Government is the only power which, without oppression, can nevertheless thoroughly and adequately control and supervise the large corporations. To abandon the effort for National control means to abandon the effort for all adequate control and yet to render

likely continual bursts of action by State legislatures, which can not achieve the purpose sought for, but which can do a great deal of damage to the corporation without conferring any real benefit on the public.

I believe that the more farsighted corporations are themselves coming to recognize the unwisdom of the violent hostility they have displayed during the last few years to regulation and control by the National Government of combinations engaged in interstate business. The truth is that we who believe in this movement of asserting and exercising a genuine control, in the public interest, over these great corporations have to contend against two sets of enemies, who, though nominally opposed to one another, are really allies in preventing a proper solution of the problem. There are, first, the big corporation men, and the extreme individualists among business men, who genuinely believe in utterly unregulated business—that is, in the reign of plutocracy; and, second, the men who, being blind to the economic movements of the day, believe in a movement of repression rather than of regulation of corporations, and who denounce both the power of the railroads and the exercise of the Federal power which alone can really control the railroads. Those who believe in efficient national control, on the other hand, do not in the least object to combinations; do not in the least object to concentration in business administration. On the contrary, they favor both, with the all important proviso that there shall be such publicity about their workings, and such thoroughgoing control over them, as to insure their being in the interest, and not against the interest, of the general public. We do not object to the concentration of wealth and administration; but we do believe in the distribution of the wealth in profits to the real owners, and in securing to the public the full benefit of the concentrated administration. We believe that with concentration in administration there can come both the advantage of a larger ownership and of a more equitable distribution of profits, and at the same time a better service to the commonwealth. We believe that the administration should be for the benefit of the many; and that greed and rascality, practiced on a large scale, should be punished as relentlessly as if practiced on a small scale.

We do not for a moment believe that the problem will be solved by any short and easy method. The solution will come only by pressing various concurrent remedies. Some of these remedies must lie outside the domain of all government. Some must lie outside the domain of the Federal Government. But there is legislation which the Federal Government alone can enact and which is absolutely vital in order to secure the attainment of our purpose. Many laws are needed. There should be regulation by the National Government of the great interstate corporations, including a simple method of account keeping, publicity, supervision of the issue of securities, abolition of rebates and of special privileges. There should be short time franchises for all corporations engaged in public business; including the corporations which get power from water rights. There should be National as well as State guardianship of mines and forests. The labor legislation hereinafter referred to should concurrently be enacted into law.

To accomplish this, means of course a certain increase in the use of—not the creation of—power by the Central Government. The power already exists; it does not have to be created; the only question is whether it shall be used or left idle—and meanwhile the corporations over which the power ought to be exercised will not remain idle. Let those who object to this increase in the use of the only power available, the national power, be frank, and admit openly that they propose to abandon any effort to control the great business corporations and to exercise supervision over the accumulation and distribution of wealth; for such supervision and control can only come through this particular kind of increase of power. We no more believe in that empiricism which demands absolutely unrestrained individualism than we do in that empiricism which clamors for a deadening socialism which would destroy all individual initiative and would ruin the country with a completeness that not even an unrestrained individualism itself could achieve. The danger to American democracy lies not in the least in the concentration of administrative power in responsible and accountable hands. It lies in having the power insufficiently concentrated, so that no one can be held responsible to the people for its use. Concentrated power is palpable, visible, responsible, easily reached, quickly held to account. Power scattered through many administrators, many legislators, many men who work behind and through legislators and administrators, is impalpable, is unseen, is irresponsible, can not be reached, can not be held to account. Democracy is in peril wherever the administration of political power is scattered among a variety of men who work in secret, whose very names are unknown to the common people. It is

not in peril from any man who derives authority from the people, who exercise it in sight of the people, and who is from time to time compelled to give an account of its exercise to the people.

LABOR.

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wage-worker to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary. This administration is nearing its end; and, moreover, under our form of government the solution of the problem depends upon the action of the States as much as upon the action of the Nation. Nevertheless, there are certain considerations which I wish to set before you, because I hope that our people will more and more keep them in mind. A blind and ignorant resistance to every effort for the reform of abuses and for the readjustment of society to modern industrial conditions represents not true conservatism but an incitement to the wildest radicalism; for wise radicalism and wise conservatism go hand in hand, one bent on progress, the other bent on seeing that no change is made unless in the right direction. I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or with brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce, and be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization, and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by wage-worker of railway, mill, and factory. In farming, this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own land; we do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee landlords who farm them by tenants, nor yet so small that the farmer becomes like a European peasant. Again, the depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, who through the savings banks loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. The more we increase their number, the more we introduce the principles of cooperation into our industry. Every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing, for the same reasons; and where the employees are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of this movement must be outside of anything that can be accomplished by legislation; but legislation can do a good deal. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor; stock watering should be prohibited, and stock gambling so far as is possible discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work, and business energy; but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the Nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

PROTECTION FOR WAGEWORKERS.

The above is the merest sketch, hardly even a sketch in outline, of the reforms for which we should work. But there is one matter with which the Congress should deal at this session. There should no longer be any paltering with the question of taking care of the wageworkers who, under our present industrial system, become killed, crippled, or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. The majority of wageworkers must have their rights secured for them by State action; but the National Government should legislate in thoroughgoing and far-reaching fashion not only for all employees of the National Government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce. The object sought for could be achieved to a measurable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old-age pensions have

been taken in many of our private industries. These may be indefinitely extended through voluntary association and contributory schemes, or through the agency of savings banks, as under the recent Massachusetts plan. To strengthen these practical measures should be our immediate duty; it is not at present necessary to consider the larger and more general governmental schemes that most European governments have found themselves obliged to adopt.

Our present system, or rather no system, works dreadful wrong, and is of benefit to only one class of people—the lawyers. When a workman is injured what he needs is not an expensive and doubtful lawsuit, but the certainty of relief through immediate administrative action. The number of accidents which result in the death or crippling of wageworkers, in the Union at large, is simply appalling; in a very few years it runs up a total far in excess of the aggregate of the dead and wounded in any modern war. No academic theory about "freedom of contract" or "constitutional liberty to contract" should be permitted to interfere with this and similar movements. Progress in civilization has everywhere meant a limitation and regulation of contract. I call your especial attention to the bulletin of the Bureau of Labor which gives a statement of the methods of treating the unemployed in European countries, as this is a subject which in Germany, for instance, is treated in connection with making provision for worn out and crippled workmen.

Pending a thoroughgoing investigation and action there is certain legislation which should be enacted at once. The law, passed at the last session of the Congress, granting compensation to certain classes of employees of the Government, should be extended to include all employees of the Government and should be made more liberal in its terms. There is no good ground for the distinction made in the law between those engaged in hazardous occupations and those not so engaged. If a man is injured or killed in any line of work, it was hazardous in his case. Whether 1 per cent or 10 per cent of those following a given occupation actually suffer injury or death ought not to have any bearing on the question of their receiving compensation. It is a grim logic which says to an injured employee or to the dependents of one killed that he or they are entitled to no compensation because very few people other than he have been injured or killed in that occupation. Perhaps one of the most striking omissions in the law is that it does not embrace peace officers and others whose lives may be sacrificed in enforcing the laws of the United States. The terms of the act providing compensation should be made more liberal than in the present act. A year's compensation is not adequate for a wage-earner's family in the event of his death by accident in the course of his employment. And in the event of death occurring, say, ten or eleven months after the accident, the family would only receive as compensation the equivalent of one or two months' earnings. In this respect the generosity of the United States towards its employees compares most unfavorably with that of every country in Europe—even the poorest.

The terms of the act are also a hardship in prohibiting payment in cases where the accident is in any way due to the negligence of the employee. It is inevitable that daily familiarity with danger will lead men to take chances that can be construed into negligence. So well is this recognized that in practically all countries in the civilized world, except the United States, only a great degree of negligence acts as a bar to securing compensation. Probably in no other respect is our legislation, both State and National, so far behind practically the entire civilized world as in the matter of liability and compensation for accidents in industry. It is humiliating that at European international congresses on accidents the United States should be singled out as the most belated among the nations in respect to employers' liability legislation. This Government is itself a large employer of labor, and in its dealings with its employees it should set a standard in this country which would place it on a par with the most progressive countries in Europe. The laws of the United States in this respect and the laws of European countries have been summarized in a recent bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, and no American who reads this summary can fail to be struck by the great contrast between our practices and theirs—a contrast not in any sense to our credit.

The Congress should without further delay pass a model employers' liability law for the District of Columbia. The employers' liability act recently declared unconstitutional, on account of apparently including in its provisions employees engaged in intrastate commerce as well as those engaged in interstate commerce, has been held by the local courts to be still in effect so far as its provisions apply to the District of Columbia. There should be no ambiguity on this point. If there is

any doubt on the subject, the law should be reenacted with special reference to the District of Columbia. This act, however, applies only to employees of common carriers. In all other occupations the liability law of the District is the old common law. The severity and injustice of the common law in this matter has been in some degree or another modified in the majority of our States, and the only jurisdiction under the exclusive control of the Congress should be ahead and not behind the States of the Union in this respect. A comprehensive employers' liability law should be passed for the District of Columbia.

I renew my recommendation made in a previous message that half-holidays be granted during summer to all wage-workers in Government employ.

I also renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight-hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work carried on by the Government; the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act seems to exclude.

THE COURTS.

I most earnestly urge upon the Congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our Judges. On the whole there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work, nor whose moneyed reward is so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the Supreme Court the Judges should have their salaries doubled. It is not befitting the dignity of the Nation that its most honored public servants should be paid sums so small compared to what they would earn in private life that the performance of public service by them implies an exceedingly heavy pecuniary sacrifice.

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice, and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means, and favor only the very criminals whom it is most desirable to punish. These long delays in the final decisions of cases make in the aggregate a crying evil; and a remedy should be devised. Much of this intolerable delay is due to improper regard paid to technicalities which are a mere hindrance to justice. In some noted recent cases this over-regard for technicalities has resulted in a striking denial of justice, and flagrant wrong to the body politic.

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad-minded judges, no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook. It was the kind of attack admirably fitted to prevent any successful attempt to reform abuses of the judiciary, because it gave the champions of the unjust judge their eagerly desired opportunity to shift their ground into a championship of just judges who were unjustly assailed. Last year, before the House Committee on the Judiciary, these same labor leaders formulated their demands, specifying the bill that contained them, refusing all compromise, stating they wished the principle of that bill or nothing. They insisted on a provision that in a labor dispute no injunction should issue except to protect a property right, and specifically provided that the right to carry on business should not be construed as a property right; and in a second provision their bill made legal in a labor dispute any act or agreement by or between two or more persons that would not have been unlawful if done by a single person. In other words, this bill legalized blacklisting and boycotting in every form, legalizing, for instance, those forms of the secondary boycott which the anthracite coal strike commission so unreservedly condemned; while the right to carry on a business was explicitly taken out from under that protection which the law throws over property. The demand was made that there should be trial by jury in contempt cases, thereby most seriously impairing the authority of the courts. All this represented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the enthronement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form, and the destruction of one of the most essential functions of the judiciary in all civilized lands.

The violence of the crusade for this legislation, and its complete failure, illustrate two truths which it is essential our people should learn. In the first place, they ought to teach the workman, the laborer, the wageworker, that by demanding what is improper and impossible he plays into the hands of his foes. Such a crude and vicious attack upon the courts, even if it were temporarily successful, would inevitably in the end cause a violent reaction and would band the great mass of citizens together, forcing them to stand by all the judges, competent and incompetent alike, rather than to see the wheels of justice stopped. A movement of this kind can ultimately result in nothing but damage to those in whose behalf it is nominally

undertaken. This is a most healthy truth, which it is wise for all our people to learn. Any movement based on that class hatred which at times assumes the name of "class consciousness" is certain ultimately to fail, and if it temporarily succeeds, to do far-reaching damage. "Class consciousness," where it is merely another name for the odious vice of class selfishness, is equally noxious whether in an employer's association or in a workman's association. The movement in question was one in which the appeal was made to all workmen to vote primarily, not as American citizens, but as individuals of a certain class in society. Such an appeal in the first place revolts the more high-minded and far-sighted among the persons to whom it is addressed, and in the second place tends to arouse a strong antagonism among all other classes of citizens, whom it therefore tends to unite against the very organization on whose behalf it is issued. The result is therefore unfortunate from every standpoint. This healthy truth, by the way, will be learned by the socialists if they ever succeed in establishing in this country an important national party based on such class consciousness and selfish class interest.

The wageworkers, the workmen, the laboring men of the country by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred, have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism. The whole country has cause to feel pride in this attitude of sturdy independence, in this uncompromising insistence upon acting simply as good citizens, as good Americans, without regard to fancied—and improper—class interests. Such an attitude is an object-lesson in good citizenship to the entire nation.

But the extreme reactionaries, the persons who blind themselves to the wrongs now and then committed by the courts on laboring men, should also think seriously as to what such a movement as this portends. The judges who have shown themselves able and willing effectively to check the dishonest activity of the very rich man who works iniquity by the mismanagement of corporations, who have shown themselves alert to do justice to the wageworker, and sympathetic with the needs of the mass of our people, so that the dweller in the tenement houses, the man who practices a dangerous trade, the man who is crushed by excessive hours of labor, feel that their needs are understood by the courts—these judges are the real bulwark of the courts; these judges, the judges of the stamp of the President-elect, who have been fearless in opposing labor when it has gone wrong, but fearless also in holding to strict account corporations that work iniquity, and far-sighted in seeing that the workman gets his rights, are the men of all others to whom we owe it that the appeal for such violent and mistaken legislation has fallen on deaf ears, that the agitation for its passage proved to be without substantial basis. The courts are jeopardized primarily by the action of these Federal and State judges who show inability or unwillingness to put a stop to the wrongdoing of very rich men under modern industrial conditions, and inability or unwillingness to give relief to men of small means or wageworkers who are crushed down by these modern industrial conditions; who, in other words, fail to understand and apply the needed remedies for the new wrongs produced by the new and highly complex social and industrial civilization which has grown up in the last half century.

The rapid changes in our social and industrial life which have attended this rapid growth have made it necessary that, in applying to concrete cases the great rule of right laid down in our Constitution, there should be a full understanding and appreciation of the new conditions to which the rules are to be applied. What would have been an infringement upon liberty half a century ago may be the necessary safeguard of liberty to-day. What would have been an injury to property then may be necessary to the enjoyment of property now. Every judicial decision involves two terms—one, an interpretation of the law; the other, the understanding of the facts to which it is to be applied. The great mass of our judicial officers are, I believe, alive to these changes of conditions which so materially affect the performance of their judicial duties. Our judicial system is sound and effective at core, and it remains, and must ever be maintained, as the safeguard of those principles of liberty and justice which stand at the foundation of American institutions; for, as Burke finely said, when liberty and justice are separated, neither is safe. There are, however, some members of the judicial body who have lagged behind in their understanding of these great and vital changes in the body politic, whose minds have never been opened to the new applications of the old principles made necessary by the new conditions. Judges of this stamp do lasting harm by their decisions, because they convince poor men in need of protection that the courts of the land are profoundly ignorant of and out of sympathy with their

needs, and profoundly indifferent or hostile to any proposed remedy. To such men it seems a cruel mockery to have any court decide against them on the ground that it desires to preserve "liberty" in a purely technical form, by withholding liberty in any real and constructive sense. It is desirable that the legislative body should possess, and wherever necessary exercise, the power to determine whether in a given case employers and employees are not on an equal footing, so that the necessities of the latter compel them to submit to such exactions as to hours and conditions of labor as unduly to tax their strength; and only mischief can result when such determination is upset on the ground that there must be no "interference with the liberty to contract"—often a merely academic "liberty," the exercise of which is the negation of real liberty.

There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wage-workers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are, by the Constitution, "guaranteed their liberty" to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings; and therefore can not recover damages when maimed in that occupation and can not be forbidden to work what the legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the legislature decides to be unhealthy. The most dangerous occupations are often the poorest paid and those where the hours of work are longest; and in many cases those who go into them are driven by necessity so great that they have practically no alternative. Decisions such as those alluded to above nullify the legislative effort to protect the wage-workers who most need protection from those employers who take advantage of their grinding need. They halt or hamper the movement for securing better and more equitable conditions of labor. The talk about preserving to the misery-hunted beings who make contracts for such service their "liberty" to make them, is either to speak in a spirit of heartless irony or else to show an utter lack of knowledge of the conditions of life among the great masses of our fellow-countrymen, a lack which unfits a judge to do good service just as it would unfit any executive or legislative officer.

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employees in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them, and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings. Outside of organized labor there is a widespread feeling that this system often works great injustice to wage-workers when their efforts to better their working condition result in industrial disputes. A temporary injunction procured ex parte may as a matter of fact have all the effect of a permanent injunction in causing disaster to the wage-workers' side in such a dispute. Organized labor is chafing under the unjust restraint which comes from repeated resort to this plan of procedure. Its discontent has been unwisely expressed, and often improperly expressed, but there is a sound basis for it, and the orderly and law-abiding people of a community would be in a far stronger position for upholding the courts if the undoubtedly existing abuses could be provided against.

Such proposals as those mentioned above as advocated by the extreme labor leaders, contain the vital error of being class legislation of the most offensive kind, and even if enacted into law I believe that the law would rightly be held unconstitutional. Moreover, the labor people are themselves now beginning to invoke the use of the power of injunction. During the last ten years, and within my own knowledge, at least fifty injunctions have been obtained by labor unions in New York City alone, most of them being to protect the union label (a "property right"), but some being obtained for other reasons against employers. The power of injunction is a great equitable remedy, which should on no account be destroyed. But safeguards should be erected against its abuse. I believe that some such provisions as those I advocated a year ago for checking the abuse of the issuance of temporary injunctions should be adopted. In substance, provision should be made that no injunction or temporary restraining order issue otherwise than on notice, except where irreparable injury would otherwise result; and in such case a hearing on the merits of the order should be had within a short fixed period, and, if not then continued after hearing, it should forthwith lapse. Decisions should be rendered immediately, and the chance of delay minimized in every way. Moreover, I believe that the procedure should be sharply defined, and the judge required minutely to state the particulars both of his action and of his reasons therefor, so that the Congress can, if it desires, examine and investigate the same.

The chief lawmakers in our country may be, and often are, the judges, because they are the final seat of authority. Every time they interpret contract, property, vested rights, due process of law, liberty, they necessarily enact into law parts of a system of social philosophy; and as such interpretation is fundamental, they give direction to all law-making. The decisions of the courts on economic and social questions depend upon their economic and social philosophy; and for the peaceful progress of our people during the twentieth century we shall owe most to those judges who hold to a twentieth century economic and social philosophy and not to a long outgrown philosophy, which was itself the product of primitive economic conditions. Of course a judge's views on progressive social philosophy are entirely second in importance to his possession of a high and fine character; which means the possession of such elementary virtues as honesty, courage, and fairmindedness. The judge who owes his election to pandering to demagogic sentiments or class hatreds and prejudices, and the judge who owes either his election or his appointment to the money or the favor of a great corporation, are alike unworthy to sit on the bench, are alike traitors to the people; and no profundity of legal learning, or correctness of abstract conviction on questions of public policy, can serve as an offset to such shortcomings. But it is also true that judges, like executives and legislators, should hold sound views on the questions of public policy which are of vital interest to the people.

The legislators and executives are chosen to represent the people in enacting and administering the laws. The judges are not chosen to represent the people in this sense. Their function is to interpret the laws. The legislators are responsible for the laws; the judges for the spirit in which they interpret and enforce the laws. We stand aloof from the reckless agitators who would make the judges mere pliant tools of popular prejudice and passion; and we stand aloof from those equally unwise partisans of reaction and privilege who deny the proposition that, inasmuch as judges are chosen to serve the interests of the whole people, they should strive to find out what those interests are, and, so far as they conscientiously can, should strive to give effect to popular conviction when deliberately and duly expressed by the lawmaking body. The courts are to be highly commended and staunchly upheld when they set their faces against wrongdoing or tyranny by a majority; but they are to be blamed when they fail to recognize under a government like ours the deliberate judgment of the majority as to a matter of legitimate policy, when duly expressed by the legislature. Such lawfully expressed and deliberate judgment should be given effect by the courts, save in the extreme and exceptional cases where there has been a clear violation of a constitutional provision. Anything like frivolity or wantonness in upsetting such clearly taken governmental action is a grave offense against the Republic. To protest against tyranny, to protect minorities from oppression, to nullify an act committed in a spasm of popular fury, is to render a service to the Republic. But for the courts to arrogate to themselves functions which properly belong to the legislative bodies is all wrong, and in the end works mischief. The people should not be permitted to pardon evil and slipshod legislation on the theory that the court will set it right; they should be taught that the right way to get rid of a bad law is to have the legislature repeal it, and not to have the courts by ingenious hair-splitting nullify it. A law may be unwise and improper; but it should not for these reasons be declared unconstitutional by a strained interpretation, for the result of such action is to take away from the people at large their sense of responsibility and ultimately to destroy their capacity for orderly self restraint and self government. Under such a popular government as ours, founded on the theory that in the long run the will of the people is supreme, the ultimate safety of the Nation can only rest in training and guiding the people so that what they will shall be right, and not in devising means to defeat their will by the technicalities of strained construction.

For many of the shortcomings of justice in our country our people as a whole are themselves to blame, and the judges and juries merely bear their share together with the public as a whole. It is discreditable to us as a people that there should be difficulty in convicting murderers, or in bringing to justice men who as public servants have been guilty of corruption, or who have profited by the corruption of public servants. The result is equally unfortunate, whether due to hairsplitting technicalities in the interpretation of law by judges, to sentimentality and class consciousness on the part of juries, or to hysteria and sensationalism in the daily press. For much of this failure of justice no responsibility whatever lies on rich men as such. We who make up the mass of the people can not

shift the responsibility from our own shoulders. But there is an important part of the failure which has specially to do with inability to hold to proper account men of wealth who behave badly.

The chief breakdown is in dealing with the new relations that arise from the mutualism, the interdependence of our time. Every new social relation begets a new type of wrongdoing—of sin, to use an old-fashioned word—and many years always elapse before society is able to turn this sin into crime which can be effectively punished at law. During the lifetime of the older men now alive the social relations have changed far more rapidly than in the preceding two centuries. The immense growth of corporations, of business done by associations, and the extreme strain and pressure of modern life, have produced conditions which render the public confused as to who its really dangerous foes are; and among the public servants who have not only shared this confusion, but by some of their acts have increased it, are certain judges. Marked inefficiency has been shown in dealing with corporations and in re-settling the proper attitude to be taken by the public not only towards corporations, but towards labor, and towards the social questions arising out of the factory system, and the enormous growth of our great cities.

The huge wealth that has been accumulated by a few individuals of recent years, in what has amounted to a social and industrial revolution, has been as regards some of these individuals made possible only by the improper use of the modern corporation. A certain type of modern corporation, with its officers and agents, its many issues of securities, and its constant consolidation with allied undertakings, finally becomes an instrument so complex as to contain a greater number of elements that, under various judicial decisions, lend themselves to fraud and oppression than any device yet evolved in the human brain. Corporations are necessary instruments of modern business. They have been permitted to become a menace largely because the governmental representatives of the people have worked slowly in providing for adequate control over them.

The chief offender in any given case may be an executive, a legislature, or a judge. Every executive head who advises violent, instead of gradual, action, or who advocates ill-considered and sweeping measures of reform (especially if they are tainted with vindictiveness, and disregard for the rights of the minority) is particularly blameworthy. The several legislatures are responsible for the fact that our laws are often prepared with slovenly haste and lack of consideration. Moreover, they are often prepared, and still more frequently amended during passage, at the suggestion of the very parties against whom they are afterwards enforced. Our great clusters of corporations, huge trusts and fabulously wealthy multimillionaires, employ the very best lawyers they can obtain to pick flaws in these statutes after their passage; but they also employ a class of secret agents who seek, under the advice of experts, to render hostile legislation innocuous by making it unconstitutional, often through the insertion of what appear on their face to be drastic and sweeping provisions against the interests of the parties inspiring them; while the demagogues, the corrupt creatures who introduce blackmailing schemes to "strike" corporations, and all who demand extreme, and undesirably radical, measures, show themselves to be the worst enemies of the very public whose loud-mouthed champions they profess to be. A very striking illustration of the consequences of carelessness in the preparation of a statute was the employers' liability law of 1906. In the cases arising under that law, four out of six courts of first instance held it unconstitutional; six out of nine justices of the Supreme Court held that its subject-matter was within the province of congressional action; and four of the nine justices held it valid. It was, however, adjudged unconstitutional by a bare majority of the court—five to four. It was surely a very slovenly piece of work to frame the legislation in such shape as to leave the question open at all.

Real damage has been done by the manifold and conflicting interpretations of the interstate commerce law. Control over the great corporations doing interstate business can be effective only if it is vested with full power in an administrative department, a branch of the Federal executive, carrying out a Federal law; it can never be effective if a divided responsibility is left in both the States and the Nation; it can never be effective if left in the hands of the courts to be decided by lawsuits.

The courts hold a place of peculiar and deserved sanctity under our form of government. Respect for the law is essential to the permanence of our institutions; and respect for the law is largely conditioned upon respect for the courts. It is an offense against the Republic to say anything which can weaken this respect, save for the gravest reason and in the most care-

fully guarded manner. Our judges should be held in peculiar honor; and the duty of respectful and truthful comment and criticism, which should be binding when we speak of anybody, should be especially binding when we speak of them. On an average they stand above any other servants of the community, and the greatest judges have reached the high level held by those few greatest patriots whom the whole country delights to honor. But we must face the fact that there are wise and unwise judges, just as there are wise and unwise executives and legislators. When a president or a governor behaves improperly or unwisely, the remedy is easy, for his term is short; the same is true with the legislator, although not to the same degree, for he is one of many who belong to some given legislative body, and it is therefore less easy to fix his personal responsibility and hold him accountable therefor. With a judge, who, being human, is also likely to err, but whose tenure is for life, there is no similar way of holding him to responsibility. Under ordinary conditions the only forms of pressure to which he is in any way amenable are, public opinion, and the action of his fellow judges. It is the last which is most immediately effective, and to which we should look for the reform of abuses. Any remedy applied from without is fraught with risk. It is far better, from every standpoint, that the remedy should come from within. In no other nation in the world do the courts wield such vast and far-reaching power as in the United States. All that is necessary is that the courts as a whole should exercise this power with the farsighted wisdom already shown by those judges who scan the future while they act in the present. Let them exercise this great power not only honestly and bravely, but with wise insight into the needs and fixed purposes of the people, so that they may do justice, and work equity, so that they may protect all persons in their rights, and yet break down the barriers of privilege, which is the foe of right.

FORESTS.

If there is any one duty which more than another we owe it to our children and our children's children to perform at once, it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of the natural resources of the country. There are of course two kinds of natural resources. One is the kind which can only be used as part of a process of exhaustion; this is true of mines, natural oil and gas wells, and the like. The other, and of course ultimately by far the most important, includes the resources which can be improved in the process of wise use; the soil, the rivers, and the forests come under this head. Any really civilized nation will so use all of these three great national assets that the nation will have their benefit in the future. Just as a farmer, after all his life making his living from his farm, will, if he is an expert farmer, leave it as an asset of increased value to his son, so we should leave our national domain to our children, increased in value and not worn out. There are small sections of our own country, in the East and in the West, in the Adirondacks, the White Mountains, and the Appalachians, and in the Rocky Mountains, where we can already see for ourselves the damage in the shape of permanent injury to the soil and the river systems which comes from reckless deforestation. It matters not whether this deforestation is due to the actual reckless cutting of timber, to the fires that inevitably follow such reckless cutting of timber, or to reckless and uncontrolled grazing, especially by the great migratory bands of sheep, the unchecked wandering of which over the country means destruction to forests and disaster to the small home makers, the settlers of limited means.

Shortsighted persons, or persons blinded to the future by desire to make money in every way out of the present, sometimes speak as if no great damage would be done by the reckless destruction of our forests. It is difficult to have patience with the arguments of these persons. Thanks to our own recklessness in the use of our splendid forests, we have already crossed the verge of a timber famine in this country, and no measures that we now take can, at least for many years, undo the mischief that has already been done. But we can prevent further mischief being done; and it would be in the highest degree reprehensible to let any consideration of temporary convenience or temporary cost interfere with such action, especially as regards the National Forests which the nation can now, at this very moment, control.

All serious students of the question are aware of the great damage that has been done in the Mediterranean countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa by deforestation. The similar damage that has been done in Eastern Asia is less well known. A recent investigation into conditions in North China by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has incidentally furnished in very

striking fashion proof of the ruin that comes from reckless deforestation of mountains, and of the further fact that the damage once done may prove practically irreparable. So important are these investigations that I herewith attach as an appendix ^a to my message certain photographs showing present conditions in China. They show in vivid fashion the appalling desolation, taking the shape of barren mountains and gravel-and-sand-covered plains, which immediately follows and depends upon the deforestation of the mountains. Not many centuries ago the country of northern China was one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in the entire world, and was heavily forested. We know this not only from the old Chinese records, but from the accounts given by the traveler, Marco Polo. He, for instance, mentions that in visiting the provinces of Shansi and Shensi he observed many plantations of mulberry trees. Now there is hardly a single mulberry tree in either of these provinces, and the culture of the silkworm has moved farther south, to regions of atmospheric moisture. As an illustration of the complete change in the rivers, we may take Polo's statement that a certain river, the Hun Ho, was so large and deep that merchants ascended it from the sea with heavily laden boats; today this river is simply a broad sandy bed, with shallow, rapid currents wandering hither and thither across it, absolutely unnavigable. But we do not have to depend upon written records. The dry wells, and the wells with water far below the former watermark, bear testimony to the good days of the past and the evil days of the present. Wherever the native vegetation has been allowed to remain, as, for instance, here and there around a sacred temple or imperial burying ground, there are still huge trees and tangled jungle, fragments of the glorious ancient forests. The thick, matted forest growth formerly covered the mountains to their summits. All natural factors favored this dense forest growth, and as long as it was permitted to exist, the plains at the foot of the mountains were among the most fertile on the globe, and the whole country was a garden. Not the slightest effort was made, however, to prevent the unchecked cutting of the trees, or to secure reforestation. Doubtless for many centuries the tree-cutting by the inhabitants of the mountains worked but slowly in bringing about the changes that have now come to pass; doubtless for generations the inroads were scarcely noticeable. But there came a time when the forest had shrunk sufficiently to make each year's cutting a serious matter, and from that time on the destruction proceeded with appalling rapidity; for of course each year of destruction rendered the forest less able to recuperate, less able to resist next year's inroad. Mr. Meyer describes the ceaseless progress of the destruction even now, when there is so little left to destroy. Every morning men and boys go out armed with mattock or ax, scale the steepest mountain sides, and cut down and grub out, root and branch, the small trees and shrubs still to be found. The big trees disappeared centuries ago, so that now one of these is never seen save in the neighborhood of temples, where they are artificially protected; and even here it takes all the watch and care of the tree-loving priests to prevent their destruction. Each family, each community, where there is no common care exercised in the interest of all of them to prevent deforestation, finds its profit in the immediate use of the fuel which would otherwise be used by some other family or some other community. In the total absence of regulation of the matter in the interest of the whole people, each small group is inevitably pushed into a policy of destruction which can not afford to take thought for the morrow. This is just one of those matters which it is fatal to leave to unsupervised individual control. The forests can only be protected by the State, by the Nation; and the liberty of action of individuals must be conditioned upon what the State or Nation determines to be necessary for the common safety.

The lesson of deforestation in China is a lesson which mankind should have learned many times already from what has occurred in other places. Denudation leaves naked soil; then gullying cuts down to the bare rock; and meanwhile the rock-waste buries the bottomlands. When the soil is gone, men must go; and the process does not take long.

This ruthless destruction of the forests in northern China has brought about, or has aided in bringing about, desolation, just as the destruction of the forests in central Asia aid in bringing ruin to the once rich central Asian cities; just as the destruction of the forests in northern Africa helped towards the ruin of a region that was a fertile granary in Roman days. Short-sighted man, whether barbaric, semi-civilized, or what he mistakenly regards as fully civilized, when he has destroyed the forests, has rendered certain the ultimate destruction of the

land itself. In northern China the mountains are now such as are shown by the accompanying photographs, absolutely barren peaks. Not only have the forests been destroyed, but because of their destruction the soil has been washed off the naked rock. The terrible consequence is that it is impossible now to undo the damage that has been done. Many centuries would have to pass before soil would again collect, or could be made to collect, in sufficient quantity once more to support the old-time forest growth. In consequence the Mongol Desert is practically extending eastward over northern China. The climate has changed and is still changing. It has changed even within the last half century, as the work of tree destruction has been consummated. The great masses of arboreal vegetation on the mountains formerly absorbed the heat of the sun and sent up currents of cool air which brought the moisture-laden clouds lower and forced them to precipitate in rain a part of their burden of water. Now that there is no vegetation, the barren mountains, scorched by the sun, send up currents of heated air which drive away instead of attracting the rain clouds, and cause their moisture to be disseminated. In consequence, instead of the regular and plentiful rains which existed in these regions of China when the forests were still in evidence, the unfortunate inhabitants of the deforested lands now see their crops wither for lack of rainfall, while the seasons grow more and more irregular; and as the air becomes drier certain crops refuse longer to grow at all. That everything dries out faster than formerly is shown by the fact that the level of the wells all over the land has sunk perceptibly, many of them having become totally dry. In addition to the resulting agricultural distress, the watercourses have changed. Formerly they were narrow and deep, with an abundance of clear water the year around; for the roots and humus of the forests caught the rainwater and let it escape by slow, regular seepage. They have now become broad, shallow stream beds, in which muddy water trickles in slender currents during the dry seasons, while when it rains there are freshets, and roaring muddy torrents come tearing down, bringing disaster and destruction everywhere. Moreover, these floods and freshets, which diversify the general dryness, wash away from the mountain sides, and either wash away or cover in the valleys, the rich fertile soil which it took tens of thousands of years for Nature to form; and it is lost forever, and until the forests grow again it can not be replaced. The sand and stones from the mountain sides are washed loose and come rolling down to cover the arable lands, and in consequence, throughout this part of China, many formerly rich districts are now sandy wastes, useless for human cultivation and even for pasture. The cities have been of course seriously affected, for the streams have gradually ceased to be navigable. There is testimony that even within the memory of men now living there has been a serious diminution of the rainfall of northeastern China. The level of the Sungari River in northern Manchuria has been sensibly lowered during the last fifty years, at least partly as the result of the indiscriminate cutting of the forests forming its watershed. Almost all the rivers of northern China have become uncontrollable, and very dangerous to the dwellers along their banks, as a direct result of the destruction of the forests. The journey from Peking to Jehol shows in melancholy fashion how the soil has been washed away from whole valleys, so that they have been converted into deserts.

In northern China this disastrous process has gone on so long and has proceeded so far that no complete remedy could be applied. There are certain mountains in China from which the soil is gone so utterly that only the slow action of the ages could again restore it; although of course much could be done to prevent the still further eastward extension of the Mongolian Desert if the Chinese Government would act at once. The accompanying cuts from photographs show the inconceivable desolation of the barren mountains in which certain of these rivers rise—mountains, be it remembered, which formerly supported dense forests of larches and firs, now unable to produce any wood, and because of their condition a source of danger to the whole country. The photographs also show the same rivers after they have passed through the mountains, the beds having become broad and sandy because of the deforestation of the mountains. One of the photographs shows a caravan passing through a valley. Formerly, when the mountains were forested, it was thickly peopled by prosperous peasants. Now the floods have carried destruction all over the land and the valley is a stony desert. Another photograph shows a mountain road covered with the stones and rocks that are brought down in the rainy season from the mountains which have already been deforested by human hands. Another shows a pebbly river-bed in southern Manchuria where what was once a great stream has dried up owing to the deforestation in the mountains. Only some scrub wood is left, which will disappear

^a Not printed in Record.

within a half century. Yet another shows the effect of one of the washouts, destroying an arable mountain side, these washouts being due to the removal of all vegetation; yet in this photograph the foreground shows that reforestation is still a possibility in places.

What has thus happened in Northern China, what has happened in Central Asia, in Palestine, in North Africa, in parts of the Mediterranean countries of Europe, will surely happen in our country if we do not exercise that wise forethought which should be one of the chief marks of any people calling itself civilized. Nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the preservation of the forests, and it is criminal to permit individuals to purchase a little gain for themselves through the destruction of forests when this destruction is fatal to the wellbeing of the whole country in the future.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

Action should be begun forthwith, during the present session of the Congress, for the improvement of our inland waterways—action which will result in giving us not only navigable but navigated rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, yet the traffic on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and far-seeing plan of waterway improvement. Obviously we can not continue thus to expend the revenues of the Government without return. It is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless we get it.

Inquiry into the condition of the Mississippi and its principal tributaries reveals very many instances of the utter waste caused by the methods which have hitherto obtained for the so-called "improvement" of navigation. A striking instance is supplied by the "improvement" of the Ohio, which, begun in 1824, was continued under a single plan for half a century. In 1875 a new plan was adopted and followed for a quarter of a century. In 1902 still a different plan was adopted and has since been pursued at a rate which only promises a navigable river in from twenty to one hundred years longer.

Such shortsighted, vacillating, and futile methods are accompanied by decreasing water-borne commerce and increasing traffic congestion on land, by increasing floods, and by the waste of public money. The remedy lies in abandoning the methods which have so signally failed and adopting new ones in keeping with the needs and demands of our people.

In a report on a measure introduced at the first session of the present Congress, the Secretary of War said: "The chief defect in the methods hitherto pursued lies in the absence of executive authority for originating comprehensive plans covering the country or natural divisions thereof." In this opinion I heartily concur. The present methods not only fail to give us inland navigation, but they are injurious to the army as well. What is virtually a permanent detail of the corps of engineers to civilian duty necessarily impairs the efficiency of our military establishment. The military engineers have undoubtedly done efficient work in actual construction, but they are necessarily unsuited by their training and traditions to take the broad view, and to gather and transmit to the Congress the commercial and industrial information and forecasts, upon which waterway improvement must always so largely rest. Furthermore, they have failed to grasp the great underlying fact that every stream is a unit from its source to its mouth, and that all its uses are interdependent. Prominent officers of the Engineer Corps have recently even gone so far as to assert in print that waterways are not dependent upon the conservation of the forests about their headwaters. This position is opposed to all the recent work of the scientific bureaus of the Government and to the general experience of mankind. A physician who disbelieved in vaccination would not be the right man to handle an epidemic of smallpox, nor should we leave a doctor skeptical about the transmission of yellow fever by the *Stegomyia* mosquito in charge of sanitation at Havana or Panama. So with the improvement of our rivers; it is no longer wise or safe to leave this great work in the hands of men who fail to grasp the essential relations between navigation and general development and to assimilate and use the central facts about our streams.

Until the work of river improvement is undertaken in a modern way it can not have results that will meet the needs of this modern nation. These needs should be met without further dilly-dallying or delay. The plan which promises the best and quickest results is that of a permanent commission authorized to coordinate the work of all the Government departments relating to waterways, and to frame and supervise the execution of a comprehensive plan. Under such a commission the actual work of construction might be entrusted to the reclamation service; or to the military engineers acting with a sufficient number of civilians to continue the work in time of war; or it

might be divided between the reclamation service and the corps of engineers. Funds should be provided from current revenues if it is deemed wise—otherwise from the sale of bonds. The essential thing is that the work should go forward under the best possible plan, and with the least possible delay. We should have a new type of work and a new organization for planning and directing it. The time for playing with our waterways is past. The country demands results.

NATIONAL PARKS.

I urge that all our National parks adjacent to National forests be placed completely under the control of the forest service of the Agricultural Department, instead of leaving them as they now are, under the Interior Department and policed by the army. The Congress should provide for superintendents with adequate corps of first-class civilian scouts, or rangers, and further, place the road construction under the superintendent instead of leaving it with the War Department. Such a change in park management would result in economy and avoid the difficulties of administration which now arise from having the responsibility of care and protection divided between different departments. The need for this course is peculiarly great in the Yellowstone Park. This, like the Yosemite, is a great wonderland, and should be kept as a national playground. In both all wild things should be protected, and the scenery kept wholly unmarred.

I am happy to say that I have been able to set aside in various parts of the country small, well-chosen tracts of ground to serve as sanctuaries and nurseries for wild creatures.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

I had occasion in my message of May 4, 1906, to urge the passage of some law putting alcohol, used in the arts, industries, and manufactures, upon the free list; that is, to provide for the withdrawal free of tax of alcohol which is to be denatured for those purposes. The law of June 7, 1906, and its amendment of March 2, 1907, accomplished what was desired in that respect, and the use of denatured alcohol, as intended, is making a fair degree of progress and is entitled to further encouragement and support from the Congress.

PURE FOOD.

The pure food legislation has already worked a benefit difficult to overestimate.

INDIAN SERVICE.

It has been my purpose from the beginning of my administration to take the Indian Service completely out of the atmosphere of political activity, and there has been steady progress toward that end. The last remaining stronghold of politics in that service was the agency system, which had seen its best days and was gradually falling to pieces from natural or purely evolutionary causes, but, like all such survivals, was decaying slowly in its later stages. It seems clear that its extinction had better be made final now, so that the ground can be cleared for larger constructive work on behalf of the Indians, preparatory to their induction into the full measure of responsible citizenship. On November 1 only eighteen agencies were left on the roster; with two exceptions, where some legal questions seemed to stand temporarily in the way, these have been changed to superintendencies, and their heads brought into the classified civil service.

SECRET SERVICE.

Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the Secret Service, which provided that there should be no detail from the Secret Service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes. If deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of war against crime it could not have been better devised to this end. It forbade the practices that had been followed to a greater or less extent by the executive heads of various departments for twenty years. To these practices we owe the securing of the evidence which enabled us to drive great lotteries out of business and secure a quarter of a million of dollars in fines from their promoters. These practices have enabled us to discover some of the most outrageous frauds in connection with the theft of government land and government timber by great corporations and by individuals. These practices have enabled us to get some of the evidence indispensable in order to secure the conviction of the wealthiest and most formidable criminals with whom the Government has to deal, both those operating in violation of the anti-trust law and others. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to these criminals, and it seriously hampers the Government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice. Moreover, it not only affects departments outside of the Treasury but it tends to hamper the Secretary of

the Treasury himself in the effort to utilize the employees of his department so as to best meet the requirements of the public service. It forbids him from preventing frauds upon the customs service, from investigating irregularities in branch mints and assay offices, and has seriously crippled him. It prevents the promotion of employees in the Secret Service, and this further discourages good effort. In its present form the restriction operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer. The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by Secret Service men. Very little of such investigation has been done in the past; but it is true that the work of the Secret Service agents was partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a Senator and a Congressman for land frauds in Oregon. I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the Government, so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the Secret Service force in investigating members of Congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the Government.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

I again renew my recommendation for postal savings banks, for depositing savings with the security of the Government behind them. The object is to encourage thrift and economy in the wage-earner and person of moderate means. In fourteen States the deposits in savings banks as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency amount to \$3,590,245,402, or 98.4 per cent of the entire deposits, while in the remaining 32 States there are only \$70,308,543, or 1.6 per cent, showing conclusively that there are many localities in the United States where sufficient opportunity is not given to the people to deposit their savings. The result is that money is kept in hiding and unemployed. It is believed that in the aggregate vast sums of money would be brought into circulation through the instrumentality of the postal savings banks. While there are only 1,453 savings banks reporting to the Comptroller there are more than 61,000 post-offices, 40,000 of which are money order offices. Postal savings banks are now in operation in practically all the great civilized countries with the exception of the United States.

PARCEL POST.

In my last annual message I commended the Postmaster-General's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on rural routes would be to the mutual benefit of the farmer and the country storekeeper, and it is desirable that the routes, serving more than 15,000,000 people, should be utilized to the fullest practicable extent. An amendment was proposed in the Senate at the last session, at the suggestion of the Postmaster-General, providing that, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a special local parcel post system on the rural routes throughout the United States, the Postmaster-General be authorized and directed to experiment and report to the Congress the result of such experiment by establishing a special local parcel post system on rural delivery routes in not to exceed four counties in the United States for packages of fourth-class matter originating on a rural route or at the distributing post office for delivery by rural carriers. It would seem only proper that such an experiment should be tried in order to demonstrate the practicability of the proposition, especially as the Postmaster-General estimates that the revenue derived from the operation of such a system on all the rural routes would amount to many million dollars.

EDUCATION.

The share that the National Government should take in the broad work of education has not received the attention and the care it rightly deserves. The immediate responsibility for the support and improvement of our educational systems and institutions rests and should always rest with the people of the several States acting through their state and local governments, but the Nation has an opportunity in educational work which must not be lost and a duty which should no longer be neglected.

The National Bureau of Education was established more than forty years ago. Its purpose is to collect and diffuse such information "as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the coun-

try." This purpose in no way conflicts with the educational work of the States, but may be made of great advantage to the States by giving them the fullest, most accurate, and hence the most helpful information and suggestion regarding the best educational systems. The Nation, through its broader field of activities, its wider opportunity for obtaining information from all the States and from foreign countries, is able to do that which not even the richest States can do, and with the distinct additional advantage that the information thus obtained is used for the immediate benefit of all our people.

With the limited means hitherto provided, the Bureau of Education has rendered efficient service, but the Congress has neglected to adequately supply the bureau with means to meet the educational growth of the country. The appropriations for the general work of the bureau, outside education in Alaska, for the year 1909 are but \$87,500—an amount less than they were ten years ago, and some of the important items in these appropriations are less than they were thirty years ago. It is an inexcusable waste of public money to appropriate an amount which is so inadequate as to make it impossible properly to do the work authorized, and it is unfair to the great educational interests of the country to deprive them of the value of the results which can be obtained by proper appropriations.

I earnestly recommend that this unfortunate state of affairs as regards the national educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations. This recommendation is urged by the representatives of our common schools and great state universities and the leading educators, who all unite in requesting favorable consideration and action by the Congress upon this subject.

CENSUS.

I strongly urge that the request of the Director of the Census in connection with the decennial work so soon to be begun, be complied with and that the appointments to the census force be placed under the civil service law, waiving the geographical requirements as requested by the Director of the Census. The supervisors and enumerators should not be appointed under the civil service law, for the reasons given by the Director. I commend to the Congress the careful consideration of the admirable report of the Director of the Census, and I trust that his recommendations will be adopted and immediate action thereon taken.

REDISTRIBUTION OF BUREAUS.

It is highly advisable that there should be intelligent action on the part of the Nation on the question of preserving the health of the country. Through the practical extermination in San Francisco of disease-bearing rodents our country has thus far escaped the bubonic plague. This is but one of the many achievements of American health officers; and it shows what can be accomplished with a better organization than at present exists.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The dangers to public health from food adulterations and from many other sources, such as the menace to the physical, mental and moral development of children from child labor, should be met and overcome. There are numerous diseases, which are now known to be preventable, which are, nevertheless, not prevented. The recent International Congress on Tuberculosis has made us painfully aware of the inadequacy of American public health legislation. This Nation can not afford to lag behind in the world-wide battle now being waged by all civilized people with the microscopic foes of mankind, nor ought we longer to ignore the reproach that this Government takes more pains to protect the lives of hogs and of cattle than of human beings. The first legislative step to be taken is that for the concentration of the proper bureaus into one of the existing departments. I therefore urgently recommend the passage of a bill which shall authorize a redistribution of the bureaus which shall best accomplish this end.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

I recommend that legislation be enacted placing under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labor the Government Printing Office. At present this office is under the combined control, supervision, and administrative direction of the President and of the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses of the Congress. The advantage of having the 4,069 employees in this office and the expenditure of the \$5,761,377.57 appropriated therefor supervised by an executive department is obvious, instead of the present combined supervision.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

All Soldiers' Homes should be placed under the complete jurisdiction and control of the War Department.

INDEPENDENT BUREAUS AND COMMISSIONS.

Economy and sound business policy require that all existing independent bureaus and commissions should be placed under the jurisdiction of appropriate executive departments. It is unwise from every standpoint, and results only in mischief, to have any executive work done save by the purely executive bodies, under the control of the President; and each such executive body should be under the immediate supervision of a Cabinet Minister.

STATEHOOD.

I advocate the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as States. This should be done at the present session of the Congress. The people of the two Territories have made it evident by their votes that they will not come in as one State. The only alternative is to admit them as two, and I trust that this will be done without delay.

INTERSTATE FISHERIES.

I call the attention of the Congress to the importance of the problem of the fisheries in the interstate waters. On the Great Lakes we are now, under the very wise treaty of April 11th of this year, endeavoring to come to an international agreement for the preservation and satisfactory use of the fisheries of these waters which can not otherwise be achieved. Lake Erie, for example, has the richest fresh water fisheries in the world; but it is now controlled by the statutes of two Nations, four States, and one Province, and in this Province by different ordinances in different counties. All these political divisions work at cross purposes, and in no case can they achieve protection to the fisheries, on the one hand, and justice to the localities and individuals on the other. The case is similar in Puget Sound.

But the problem is quite as pressing in the interstate waters of the United States. The salmon fisheries of the Columbia River are now but a fraction of what they were twenty-five years ago, and what they would be now if the United States Government had taken complete charge of them by intervening between Oregon and Washington. During these twenty-five years the fishermen of each State have naturally tried to take all they could get, and the two legislatures have never been able to agree on joint action of any kind adequate in degree for the protection of the fisheries. At the moment the fishing on the Oregon side is practically closed, while there is no limit on the Washington side of any kind, and no one can tell what the courts will decide as to the very statutes under which this action and nonaction result. Meanwhile very few salmon reach the spawning grounds, and probably four years hence the fisheries will amount to nothing; and this comes from a struggle between the associated, or gill-net, fishermen on the one hand, and the owners of the fishing wheels up the river. The fisheries of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Potomac are also in a bad way. For this there is no remedy except for the United States to control and legislate for the interstate fisheries as part of the business of interstate commerce. In this case the machinery for scientific investigation and for control already exists in the United States Bureau of Fisheries. In this as in similar problems the obvious and simple rule should be followed of having those matters which no particular State can manage taken in hand by the United States; problems, which in the seesaw of conflicting State legislatures are absolutely unsolvable, are easy enough for the Congress to control.

FISHERIES AND FUR SEALS.

The federal statute regulating interstate traffic in game should be extended to include fish. New federal fish hatcheries should be established. The administration of the Alaskan fur-seal service should be vested in the Bureau of Fisheries.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

This Nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have in this matter proven our faith by our deeds. We have behaved, and are behaving, towards other nations, as in private life an honorable man would behave towards his fellows.

LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The commercial and material progress of the twenty Latin-American Republics is worthy of the careful attention of the Congress. No other section of the world has shown a greater proportionate development of its foreign trade during the last ten years and none other has more special claims on the interest of the United States. It offers to-day probably larger opportunities for the legitimate expansion of our commerce than any other group of countries. These countries will want our products in greatly increased quantities, and we shall correspondingly need theirs. The International Bureau of the American Republics is doing a useful work in making these nations and their resources better known to us, and in acquainting them

not only with us as a people and with our purposes towards them, but with what we have to exchange for their goods. It is an international institution supported by all the governments of the two Americas.

PANAMA CANAL.

The work on the Panama Canal is being done with a speed, efficiency and entire devotion to duty, which make it a model for all work of the kind. No task of such magnitude has ever before been undertaken by any nation; and no task of the kind has ever been better performed. The men on the Isthmus, from Colonel Goethals and his fellow commissioners through the entire list of employees who are faithfully doing their duty, have won their right to the ungrudging respect and gratitude of the American people.

OCEAN MAIL LINES.

I again recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891 so that satisfactory American ocean mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines, and Australasia may be established. The creation of such steamship lines should be the natural corollary of the voyage of the battle fleet. It should precede the opening of the Panama Canal. Even under favorable conditions several years must elapse before such lines can be put into operation. Accordingly I urge that the Congress act promptly where foresight already shows that action sooner or later will be inevitable.

HAWAII.

I call particular attention to the Territory of Hawaii. The importance of those islands is apparent, and the need of improving their condition and developing their resources is urgent. In recent years industrial conditions upon the islands have radically changed. The importation of coolie labor has practically ceased, and there is now developing such a diversity in agricultural products as to make possible a change in the land conditions of the Territory, so that an opportunity may be given to the small land owner similar to that on the mainland. To aid these changes, the National Government must provide the necessary harbor improvements on each island, so that the agricultural products can be carried to the markets of the world. The coastwise shipping laws should be amended to meet the special needs of the islands, and the alien contract labor law should be so modified in its application to Hawaii as to enable American and European labor to be brought thither.

We have begun to improve Pearl Harbor for a naval base and to provide the necessary military fortifications for the protection of the islands, but I can not too strongly emphasize the need of appropriations for these purposes of such an amount as will within the shortest possible time make those islands practically impregnable. It is useless to develop the industrial conditions of the islands and establish there bases of supply for our naval and merchant fleets unless we insure, as far as human ingenuity can, their safety from foreign seizure.

One thing to be remembered with all our fortifications is that it is almost useless to make them impregnable from the sea if they are left open to land attack. This is true even of our own coast, but it is doubly true of our insular possessions. In Hawaii, for instance, it is worse than useless to establish a naval station unless we establish it behind fortifications so strong that no landing force can take them save by regular and long-continued siege operations.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Real progress toward self-government is being made in the Philippine Islands. The gathering of a Philippine legislative body and Philippine assembly marks a process absolutely new in Asia, not only as regards Asiatic colonies of European powers but as regards Asiatic possessions of other Asiatic powers; and, indeed, always excepting the striking and wonderful example afforded by the great Empire of Japan, it opens an entirely new departure when compared with anything which has happened among Asiatic powers which are their own masters. Hitherto this Philippine legislature has acted with moderation and self-restraint, and has seemed in practical fashion to realize the eternal truth that there must always be government, and that the only way in which any body of individuals can escape the necessity of being governed by outsiders is to show that they are able to restrain themselves, to keep down wrongdoing and disorder. The Filipino people, through their officials, are therefore making real steps in the direction of self-government. I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue till the Filipinos become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation. But it is well for them (and well also for those Americans who during the past decade have done so much damage to the Filipinos by agitation for an immediate independence for which they were totally unfit) to remember that self-government depends, and must depend, upon the Filipinos themselves. All

we can do is to give them the opportunity to develop the capacity for self-government. If we had followed the advice of the foolish doctrinaires who wished us at any time during the last ten years to turn the Filipino people adrift, we should have shirked the plainest possible duty and have inflicted a lasting wrong upon the Filipino people. We have acted in exactly the opposite spirit. We have given the Filipinos constitutional government; a government based upon justice; and we have shown that we have governed them for their good and not for our aggrandizement. At the present time, as during the past ten years, the inexorable logic of facts shows that this Government must be supplied by us and not by them. We must be wise and generous; we must help the Filipinos to master the difficult art of self-control, which is simply another name for self-government. But we can not give them self-government save in the sense of governing them so that gradually they may, if they are able, learn to govern themselves. Under the present system of just laws and sympathetic administration, we have every reason to believe that they are gradually acquiring the character which lies at the basis of self-government, and for which, if it be lacking, no system of laws, no paper constitution, will in any wise serve as a substitute. Our people in the Philippines have achieved what may legitimately be called a marvelous success in giving to them a government which marks on the part of those in authority both the necessary understanding of the people and the necessary purpose to serve them disinterestedly and in good faith. I trust that within a generation the time will arrive when the Philippines can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent, or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion. But no one can prophesy the exact date when it will be wise to consider independence as a fixed and definite policy. It would be worse than folly to try to set down such a date in advance, for it must depend upon the way in which the Philippine people themselves develop the power of self-mastery.

PORTO RICO.

I again recommend that American citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

CUBA.

In Cuba our occupancy will cease in about two months' time; the Cubans have in orderly manner elected their own governmental authorities, and the island will be turned over to them. Our occupation on this occasion has lasted a little over two years, and Cuba has thrived and prospered under it. Our earnest hope and one desire is that the people of the island shall now govern themselves with justice, so that peace and order may be secure. We will gladly help them to this end; but I would solemnly warn them to remember the great truth that the only way a people can permanently avoid being governed from without is to show that they both can and will govern themselves from within.

JAPANESE EXPOSITION.

The Japanese Government has postponed until 1917 the date of the great international exposition, the action being taken so as to insure ample time in which to prepare to make the exposition all that it should be made. The American commissioners have visited Japan and the postponement will merely give ampler opportunity for America to be represented at the exposition. Not since the first international exposition has there been one of greater importance than this will be, marking as it does the fiftieth anniversary of the ascension to the throne of the Emperor of Japan. The extraordinary leap to a foremost place among the nations of the world made by Japan during this half century is something unparalleled in all previous history. This exposition will fitly commemorate and signalize the giant progress that has been achieved. It is the first exposition of its kind that has ever been held in Asia. The United States, because of the ancient friendship between the two peoples, because each of us fronts on the Pacific, and because of the growing commercial relations between this country and Asia, takes a peculiar interest in seeing the exposition made a success in every way.

I take this opportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which in Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in all the States of South America, the battle fleet has been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American Government can not too strongly express its appreciation of the abounding and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

THE ARMY.

As regards the Army I call attention to the fact that while our junior officers and enlisted men stand very high, the present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into

the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but a short time to serve. No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the Army any more than in any other profession. It is a curious and by no means creditable fact that there should be so often a failure on the part of the public and its representatives, to understand the great need, from the standpoint of the service and the Nation, of refusing to promote respectable, elderly incompetents. The higher places should be given to the most deserving men without regard to seniority; at least seniority should be treated as only one consideration. In the stress of modern industrial competition no business firm could succeed if those responsible for its management were chosen simply on the ground that they were the oldest people in its employment; yet this is the course advocated as regards the Army, and required by law for all grades except those of general officer. As a matter of fact, all of the best officers in the highest ranks of the Army are those who have attained their present position wholly or in part by a process of selection.

The scope of retiring boards should be extended so that they could consider general unfitness to command for any cause, in order to secure a far more rigid enforcement than at present in the elimination of officers for mental, physical or temperamental disabilities. But this plan is recommended only if the Congress does not see fit to provide what in my judgment is far better; that is, for selection in promotion, and for elimination for age. Officers who fail to attain a certain rank by a certain age should be retired—for instance, if a man should not attain field rank by the time he is 45 he should of course be placed on the retired list. General officers should be selected as at present, and one-third of the other promotions should be made by selection, the selection to be made by the President or the Secretary of War from a list of at least two candidates proposed for each vacancy by a board of officers from the arm of the service from which the promotion is to be made. A bill is now before the Congress having for its object to secure the promotion of officers to various grades at reasonable ages through a process of selection, by boards of officers, of the least efficient for retirement with a percentage of their pay depending upon length of service. The bill, although not accomplishing all that should be done, is a long step in the right direction; and I earnestly recommend its passage, or that of a more completely effective measure.

The cavalry arm should be reorganized upon modern lines. This is an arm in which it is peculiarly necessary that the field officers should not be old. The cavalry is much more difficult to form than infantry, and it should be kept up to the maximum both in efficiency and in strength, for it can not be made in a hurry. At present both infantry and artillery are too few in number for our needs. Especial attention should be paid to development of the machine gun. A general service corps should be established. As things are now the average soldier has far too much labor of a nonmilitary character to perform.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Now that the organized militia, the National Guard, has been incorporated with the Army as a part of the national forces, it behooves the Government to do every reasonable thing in its power to perfect its efficiency. It should be assisted in its instruction and otherwise aided more liberally than heretofore. The continuous services of many well-trained regular officers will be essential in this connection. Such officers must be specially trained at service schools best to qualify them as instructors of the National Guard. But the detailing of officers for training at the service schools and for duty with the National Guard entails detaching them from their regiments which are already greatly depleted by detachment of officers for assignment to duties prescribed by acts of the Congress.

A bill is now pending before the Congress creating a number of extra officers in the Army, which if passed, as it ought to be, will enable more officers to be trained as instructors of National Guard and assigned to that duty. In case of war it will be of the utmost importance to have a large number of trained officers to use for turning raw levies into good troops.

There should be legislation to provide a complete plan for organizing the great body of volunteers behind the Regular Army and National Guard when war has come. Congressional assistance should be given those who are endeavoring to promote rifle practice so that our men, in the services or out of them, may know how to use the rifle. While teams representing the United States won the rifle and revolver championships of the world against all comers in England this year, it is unfortunately true that the great body of our citizens shoot less and less as time goes on. To meet this we should encourage rifle practice among schoolboys, and indeed among all

classes, as well as in the military services, by every means in our power. Thus, and not otherwise, may we be able to assist in preserving the peace of the world. Fit to hold our own against the strong nations of the earth, our voice for peace will carry to the ends of the earth. Unprepared, and therefore unfit, we must sit dumb and helpless to defend ourselves, protect others, or preserve peace. The first step—in the direction of preparation to avert war if possible, and to be fit for war if it should come—is to teach our men to shoot.

THE NAVY.

I approve the recommendations of the General Board for the increase of the Navy, calling especial attention to the need of additional destroyers and colliers, and above all, of the four battleships. It is desirable to complete as soon as possible a squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type. The *North Dakota*, *Delaware*, *Florida*, and *Utah* will form the first division of this squadron. The four vessels proposed will form the second division. It will be an improvement on the first, the ships being of the heavy, single caliber, all big gun type. All the vessels should have the same tactical qualities, that is, speed and turning circle, and as near as possible these tactical qualities should be the same as is in the four vessels before named now being built.

I most earnestly recommend that the General Board be by law turned into a General Staff. There is literally no excuse whatever for continuing the present bureau organization of the Navy. The Navy should be treated as a purely military organization, and everything should be subordinated to the one object of securing military efficiency. Such military efficiency can only be guaranteed in time of war if there is the most thorough previous preparation in time of peace—a preparation, I may add, which will in all probability prevent any need of war. The Secretary must be supreme, and he should have as his official advisers a body of line officers who should themselves have the power to pass upon and coordinate all the work and all the proposals of the several bureaus. A system of promotion by merit, either by selection or by exclusion, or by both processes, should be introduced. It is out of the question, if the present principle of promotion by mere seniority is kept, to expect to get the best results from the higher officers. Our men come too old, and stay for too short a time, in the high command positions.

Two hospital ships should be provided. The actual experience of the hospital ship with the fleet in the Pacific has shown the invaluable work which such a ship does, and has also proved that it is well to have it kept under the command of a medical officer. As was to be expected, all of the anticipations of trouble from such a command have proved completely baseless. It is as absurd to put a hospital ship under a line officer as it would be to put a hospital on shore under such a command. This ought to have been realized before, and there is no excuse for failure to realize it now.

Nothing better for the Navy from every standpoint has ever occurred than the cruise of the battle fleet around the world. The improvement of the ships in every way has been extraordinary, and they have gained far more experience in battle tactics than they would have gained if they had stayed in the Atlantic waters. The American people have cause for profound gratification, both in view of the excellent condition of the fleet as shown by this cruise, and in view of the improvement the cruise has worked in this already high condition. I do not believe that there is any other service in the world in which the average of character and efficiency in the enlisted men is as high as is now the case in our own. I believe that the same statement can be made as to our officers, taken as a whole; but there must be a reservation made in regard to those in the highest ranks—as to which I have already spoken—and in regard to those who have just entered the service; because we do not now get full benefit from our excellent naval school at Annapolis. It is absurd not to graduate the midshipmen as ensigns; to keep them for two years in such an anomalous position as at present the law requires is detrimental to them and to the service. In the academy itself, every first classman should be required to turn to serve as petty officer and officer; his ability to discharge his duties as such should be a prerequisite to his going into the line, and his success in commanding should largely determine his standing at graduation. The Board of Visitors should be appointed in January, and each member should be required to give at least six days' service, only from one to three days' to be performed during June week, which is the least desirable time for the board to be at Annapolis so far as benefiting the Navy by their observations is concerned.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, Tuesday, December 8, 1908.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The message will be printed and lie on the table.

HULL CITY PLACER MINING CLAIM.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate of the United States:

In response to Senate resolution No. 207, of May 29, 1908, as follows: "Whereas on the 5th day of February, 1898, patent was issued to W. S. Montgomery and others for the Hull City placer mining claim, situate in the Pueblo (Colo.) land district; and

"Whereas it is alleged said patent was secured through bribery, perjury, and subornation of perjury, and other wrongful acts on the part of those securing said patent; and

"Whereas the attention of the Interior Department and Department of Justice has been called to the aforesaid charges and proof of said wrongful acts furnished said departments, and no action has been taken thereon: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General of the United States be, and they are hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate of the United States all correspondence of every kind and description between any officer, agent, or employee of the United States Government and any other person or persons whomsoever, pertaining or appertaining to said matter."

I transmit herewith a communication from the Attorney-General, which sets forth all the facts of any importance contained in the correspondence called for by the resolution. There are a great number of documents, altogether too many for the department to be able to copy with its present force of clerks. To have these documents copied would, in my judgment, necessitate a wasteful expenditure of public money which ought not to be incurred until the attention of the Senate has been specifically called to the facts. If after consideration of the facts the Senate feels that the documents should be copied, an appropriation should be made for that purpose.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1908.

JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the Second Annual Report of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, with accompanying papers, for the consideration of the Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1908.

RELATIONS WITH COLOMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith the accompanying papers in response to the resolution of the Senate of May 5, 1908, requesting the President, if not in his judgment incompatible with the interests of the public service, to communicate to the Senate all correspondence since January 18, 1904, relative to any further request by Colombia for arbitration, if such request was made, and any response of this Government thereto.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1908.

PLAZUELA SUGAR COMPANY, PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In accordance with section 32 of an act of Congress entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1900, and section 2 of the joint resolution amending said act, approved May 1, 1900, I transmit herewith copy of a franchise granted by the executive council of Porto Rico, entitled "An ordinance granting to the Plazuela Sugar Company the right to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the sea front at 'Palmas Altas,' in the municipal district of Manati."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1908.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN PANAMA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the report of the special commission appointed by me to investigate conditions of labor and housing of government employees on the Isthmus of Panama. The commission made careful and extended inspection of the workshops and living quarters of the employees and conferred with representatives from all classes of workmen employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission and the Panama Railroad. After a thorough investigation the commission state that "The general sentiment of the workers was expressed in the words of a mechanic in one of the conferences which we held with representatives of different trades: 'We want it understood that we are American citizens and that we are proud to have a share in this great work. We

believe the Government is treating us right, and we are as much interested to see this thing a success as anyone." This spirit of loyalty and interest in the work was evinced on many occasions and should be accounted an asset of the highest value to the Government in the accomplishment of its colossal task. The American people are entitled to just pride in the standard set by their Government for the treatment of the workers and the loyal service which has been the appropriate result."

The commission expresses the hope that "the liberal and progressive policy adopted in civil administration, in education, and in the care and treatment of employees of all races will be maintained and that progress and improvement will be the watchword to the end." I am glad that the official reports previously received are confirmed by these unprejudiced investigators.

The commission submitted valuable recommendations regarding minor defects of the service. Such of these as come under executive authority I have ordered put into effect as far as possible. But I would call the attention of the Congress to the recommendation that the liberal housing policy of the administration be continued as an essential condition of the industrial efficiency of the employees.

I especially urge your favorable consideration of the recommendation to make a more liberal provision for employees permanently disabled in work on the Isthmian Canal. In the event of permanent disablement those engaged in this great national enterprise should receive as generous treatment as is accorded to those who have been disabled in the defense of their country. After faithful and hazardous service these workers should not, when disabled, become public charges in almshouses or burdens upon relatives unable to provide for their support.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1908.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the draft of a bill intended to replace the present law under which the United States in time of emergency would proceed to raise a volunteer army. What we now have on the statute books was placed there piecemeal and hurriedly, partly on the eve of the war with Spain and partly after hostilities had actually commenced.

Everyone familiar with the existing law is aware that it is faulty and wholly inadequate to a speedy and proper organization of a volunteer force, and that in part it has become obsolete through recent legislation affecting the organized militia. This proposed measure was drawn up under the supervision of the Chief of Staff and has the hearty approval of the War Department. It is a carefully prepared draft embodying as much of the existing law as seems wise and designed to afford the complete machinery by which, should we be confronted with a foreign war, the executive power could proceed at once to transform enthusiastic and patriotic citizens into efficient and organized soldiers. Happily there is at present no cloud upon our horizon, but that very fact affords us the best opportunity to proceed with deliberation and care in the preparation of laws adequate and indispensable for our possible war needs.

This measure would not call for a dollar's expenditure during the years of peace, and its enactment into law now would merely be to place at the disposition of the executive power machinery whereby, should war threaten, the means to wage it could be swiftly brought into being. To do this, however, requires not merely adequate legislative provision. Grounded upon the law there must be a vast mass of detail wrought into a comprehensive plan and ready upon the instant to be set into motion. The Congress has provided a General Staff Corps and built for the War College a permanent and beautiful home, and the next logical step is to pass a comprehensive volunteer act to the end that the existing agencies may work out in advance the details of its execution.

The proposed bill is elastic: Under its provisions a force of 2,000,000 men could be raised as well as one of 50,000. In making a volunteer army a sufficient staff is indispensable at the start, since without it organization can not proceed. This bill provides for this need and for every other matter connected with raising a volunteer force which it is thought wise to incorporate in the law. It was prepared under the direction of Mr. Taft when Secretary of War, and has, therefore, the approval of the gentleman who is to be my successor as Commander in Chief, and I trust it may commend itself to the favorable consideration of the Congress as it has to mine.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1908.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After eight minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

JOINT INAUGURAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. KNOX, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following concurrent resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee consisting of three Senators and three Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect of the United States on the 4th day of March next.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 7274) to create in the War and Navy departments, respectively, a roll to be known as the "Civil war officers' annuity honor roll," to authorize placing thereon with pay certain surviving officers who served in the Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the

United States in the civil war, and who are not now on the retired list of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVES PARKER, WILEY, AND POWERS.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. President, I submit the resolution which I send to the desk and ask for its adoption.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM H. PARKER, late a Representative from the State of South Dakota.

Mr. JOHNSTON submitted the following resolution, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. ARIOSTO A. WILEY, late a Representative from the State of Alabama.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I venture to inquire if there are other resolutions of a similar nature to be offered. If not, in behalf of the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], I offer the following resolutions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire will be read by the Secretary.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. LLEWELLYN POWERS, late a Representative from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of those Representatives whose deaths have been announced the Senate do now adjourn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 9, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 8, 1908.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAM VESSELS.

Daniel J. Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, who was appointed August 7, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the seventh district, in the Steamboat-Inspection Service, Department of Commerce and Labor.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

John P. Bray, of North Dakota, lately consul-general at Melbourne, to be consul-general of the United States of class 4 at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Hector de Castro, of New York, lately consul-general at Rome, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Zurich, Switzerland, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Adam Lieberknecht, declined transfer.

Ernest L. Harris, of Illinois, lately consul of class 6 at Smyrna, to be consul-general of the United States of class 6 at Smyrna, Turkey, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

John Edward Jones, of the District of Columbia, lately consul of class 6 at Winnipeg, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Paul Nash, of New York, lately consul at Rheims, to be consul-general of the United States of class 6 at Budapest, Hungary, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frank Dyer Chester, resigned.

James A. Smith, of Vermont, lately consul-general of class 5 at Boma, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Genoa, Italy, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Hunter Sharp, of North Carolina, lately consul of class 3 at Kobe, to be consul-general of the United States of class 4 at Moscow, Russia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Samuel Smith, recalled.

Robert P. Skinner, of Ohio, lately consul-general of class 4 at Marseille, to be consul-general of the United States of class 2 at Hamburg, Germany, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Hugh Pitcairn, recalled.

George N. West, of the District of Columbia, lately consul of class 7 at Sydney, Nova Scotia, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice L. Edwin Dudley, recalled.

Horace Lee Washington, of the District of Columbia, lately consul-general at large, to be consul-general of the United States of class 4 at Marseille, France, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Robert P. Skinner, promoted to be consul-general of class 2 at Hamburg.

CONSULS.

Joseph M. Authier, of Rhode Island, lately consul of class 9 at St. Hyacinthe, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Guadeloupe, West Indies, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice G. Jarvis Bownes, resigned.

George B. Anderson, of the District of Columbia, lately consul of class 9 at Antigua, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Martinique, West Indies, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Chester W. Martin, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Barbados.

George A. Bucklin, jr., of Oklahoma, lately consul of class 9 at Glauchau, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

William Bardel, of New York, lately consul at Bamberg, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Rheims, France, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Paul Nash, promoted to be consul-general of class 6 at Budapest.

Robert S. S. Bergh, of North Dakota, lately consul of class 7 at Mainz, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Belgrade, Servia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Maxwell K. Moorhead, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 8 at Acapulco.

David R. Birch, of Pennsylvania, lately consul at Genoa, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Alexandria, Egypt, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Orlando H. Baker, of Iowa, lately consul at Sydney, New South Wales, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Sandakan, British North Borneo, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Lester Maynard, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Vladivostok.

Wallace C. Bond, of Wyoming, lately consul of class 8 at Aden, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Karachi, India, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Chapman Coleman, of Kentucky, lately consul at Roubaix, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Rome, Italy, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Edward A. Creevey, of Connecticut, lately consul of class 7 at Colombo, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at St. Michaels, Azores, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice John F. Jewell, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 7 at Melbourne.

Arthur J. Clare, of the District of Columbia, lately consul of class 7 at Barbados, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Georgetown, Guiana, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Selah Merrill, transferred and appointed consul of class 8 at Stettin.

William Coffin, of Kentucky, lately consul of class 9 at Maskat, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Tripoli, Tripoli, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederick D. Cloud, of Iowa, lately a student interpreter at the legation to China, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Antung, China, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Herando de Soto, of California, lately consul at Warsaw, to be consul of the United States of Class 7 at Riga, Russia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Alexander Heingartner, promoted to be consul at Batum.

Harry P. Dill, of Maine, lately consul of class 8 at Port Hope, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Orillia, Ontario, Canada, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Ernest A. Wakefield, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Rangoon.

Frank C. Denison, of Vermont, lately consul of class 9 at Woodstock, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Fernie, British Columbia, Canada, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

John Fowler, of Massachusetts, lately consul-general at Chefoo, to be consul of the United States of class 4 at Chefoo, China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Percival Gassett, of the District of Columbia, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Hilary S. Brunot, resigned.

Arthur Garrels, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Zanzibar, Zanzibar, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Calvin F. Smith, resigned.

Edwin N. Gunsaulus, of Ohio, lately consul of class 6 at Rimouski, to be consul of the United States of class 3 at Johannesburg, Transvaal, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Michael J. Hendrick, of New York, lately consul of class 9 at Belleville, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Gustave Beutelspacher, resigned.

Arminius T. Haeberle, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Manzanillo, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Carl F. Deichman, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Tamsui.

Joseph E. Haven, of Illinois, lately consul of class 8 at Crefeld, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Roubaix, France, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Chapman Coleman, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Rome.

Alexander Heingartner, of Ohio, lately consul at Riga, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Batum, Russia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice William W. Masterson, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Harput.

Percival Heintzleman, of Pennsylvania, lately a student interpreter at the legation to China, assigned to duty in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Swatow, China, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas W. Haskins, deceased.

George N. Ifft, of Idaho, lately consul of class 7 at Annaberg, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Warsaw, Russia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Hernando de Soto, promoted to be consul at Riga.

John F. Jewell, of Illinois, lately consul of class 7 at St. Michaels, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Melbourne, Australia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice John P. Bray, transferred and appointed to be consul-general at Sydney, New South Wales.

George H. Jackson, of Connecticut, lately consul of class 8 at La Rochelle, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Cognac, France, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Douglas Jenkins, of South Carolina, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at St. Pierre, St. Pierre Island, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles M. Freeman, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 9 at Durango.

Jesse B. Jackson, of Ohio, lately consul of class 8 at Alexandretta, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Aleppo, Turkey, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

John E. Kehl, of Ohio, lately consul of class 8 at Stettin, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Sydney, Nova Scotia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice George N. West, promoted to be consul-general of class 5 at Vancouver.

Will L. Lowrie, of Illinois, lately consul of class 8 at Weimar, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Erfurt, Germany, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

C. Ludlow Livingston, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Salina Cruz, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Alphonse J. Lespinasse, of New York, lately consul of class 9 at Tuxpam, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Frontera, Mexico, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

William W. Masterson, of Kentucky, lately consul of class 8 at Batum, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Harput, Turkey, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Evan E. Young, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Saloniki.

Chester W. Martin, of Michigan, lately consul of class 8 at Martinique, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Barbados, West Indies, to which office he was promoted during the

last recess of the Senate, vice Arthur J. Clare, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Georgetown.

Robert E. Mansfield, of Indiana, lately consul of class 6 at Lucerne, to be consul of the United States of class 4 at St. Gall, Switzerland, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Silas C. McFarland, promoted to be consul-general at large.

Samuel E. Magill, of Illinois, lately consul-general at San Salvador, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Guadalajara, Mexico, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederick M. Ryder, of Connecticut, lately consul of class 6 at San Juan del Norte, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Rimouski, Quebec, Canada, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edwin N. Gunsaulus, promoted to be consul of class 3 at Johannesburg.

Samuel C. Reat, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Port Louis, Mauritius, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Theodosius Botkin, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 9 at Campbellton.

James W. Ragsdale, of California, lately consul-general at St. Petersburg, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at St. Petersburg, Russia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

John E. Rowen, of Iowa, lately consul of class 9 at Port Stanley, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Punta Arenas, Chile, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Augustus G. Seyfert, of Pennsylvania, lately consul of class 8 at Collingwood, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

John H. Snodgrass, of West Virginia, lately consul of class 3 at Pretoria, to be consul of the United States of class 3 at Kobe, Japan, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Hunter Sharp, promoted to be consul-general of class 4 at Moscow.

Nathaniel B. Stewart, of Georgia, lately consul of class 9 at Castellamare di Stabia, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Madras, India, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Clarence Rice Slocum, of New York, lately consul of class 8 at Zittau, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Fiume, Hungary, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Ralph J. Totten, of Tennessee, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William H. Gale, promoted to be consul of class 8 at Malta.

William C. Teichmann, of Missouri, lately consul of class 8 at Eibenstock, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Colombo, Ceylon, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward A. Creevey, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 7 at St. Michaels.

Ernest A. Wakefield, of Maine, lately consul of class 8 at Orillia, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Rangoon, India, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Evan E. Young, of South Dakota, lately consul of class 7 at Harput, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Saloniki, Turkey, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

First Lieut. Francis Adelbert Levis to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 25, 1908, in place of Worth Gwynn Ross, promoted. Mr. Levis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Little Brockway to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from January 22, 1908, in place of Frederick Jules Haake, promoted. Mr. Brockway is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. John Boedeker to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 9, 1908, in place of George Metcalf Daniels, promoted. Mr. Boedeker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Harold Dale Hinckley to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from January 1, 1908, in place of George Creighton Carmine, promoted. Mr. Hinckley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Charles Frederic Howell to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 7, 1908, in place of Detlef Frederick Argentino de Otte, promoted. Mr. Howell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. William Henry Munter to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 22, 1908, in place of Francis Saltus Van Boskerck, promoted. Mr. Munter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. John Lovejoy Maher to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 25, 1908, in place of Francis Adelbert Levis, promoted. Mr. Maher is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. William Ambrose O'Malley to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from October 26, 1908, in place of Colin Samuel Craig, deceased. Mr. O'Malley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Henry William Pope to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from December 15, 1907, in place of Charles Thomas Brian, retired. Mr. Pope is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Wales Alfred Benham to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from January 22, 1908, in place of Benjamin Little Brockway, promoted. Mr. Benham is now serving under a temporary commission issued during a recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Joseph Tillotson Drake to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 4, 1907, in place of James Freeman Hottel, promoted. Mr. Drake is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. John Jenkins Hutson to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 16, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by the act of Congress approved April 16, 1908. Mr. Hutson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Raymond Lockwood Jack to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 9, 1908, in place of John Boedeker, promoted. Mr. Jack is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Chester Hardy Jones to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 16, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by the act of Congress approved April 16, 1908. Mr. Jones is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. John Farrell McGourty to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 7, 1908, in place of Charles Frederic Howell, promoted. Mr. McGourty is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Fred Arthur Nichols to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 16, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by the act of Congress approved April 16, 1908. Mr. Nichols is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Philip Francis Roach to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from January 1, 1908, in place of Harold Dale Hinckley, promoted. Mr. Roach is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Thomas Andrew Shanley to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from December 15, 1907, in place of Henry William Pope, promoted. Mr. Shanley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Charles Frederic Seiter to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 16, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by the act of Congress approved April 16, 1908. Mr. Seiter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. of Engineers Frederick Elias Owen to be senior engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 1, 1908, in place of John Richard Dally, retired. Mr. Owen is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. of Engineers John Irvin Bryan to be first lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the

United States, to rank as such from July 1, 1908, in place of Frederick Elias Owen, promoted. Mr. Bryan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. of Engineers John Thomas Carr to be second lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 16, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by the act of Congress approved April 16, 1908. Mr. Carr is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Clarence James Curtiss to be second lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 16, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by the act of Congress approved April 16, 1908. Mr. Curtiss is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Webb Cudworth Maglathlin to be second lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 25, 1908, in place of Charles Augustus Wheeler, promoted. Mr. Maglathlin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Whitney Matthews Prall to be second lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 1, 1908, in place of John Irvin Bryan, promoted. Mr. Prall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Albert Frank Patterson to be second lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 16, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by the act of Congress approved April 16, 1908. Mr. Patterson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Frederick Harvey Young to be second lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 16, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by the act of Congress approved April 16, 1908. Mr. Young is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cadet Engineer Frank Everett Bagger, of New York, to be third lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States. Mr. Bagger is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cadet Engineer Alvan Hovey Bixby, of Massachusetts, to be third lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States. Mr. Bixby is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cadet Engineer Martin Augustus Doyle, of Virginia, to be third lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States. Mr. Doyle is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cadet Engineer Philip Bently Eaton, of Connecticut, to be third lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States. Mr. Eaton is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cadet Engineer Norman Brierley Hall, of New York, to be third lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States. Mr. Hall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cadet Engineer Sydney Baxter Orne, of Maine, to be third lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States. Mr. Orne is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cadet Engineer Hugh Burton Robinson, of New York, to be third lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States. Mr. Robinson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cadet Engineer Thomas Homer Yeager, of Virginia, to be third lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States. Mr. Yeager is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

John R. Willis, of Alaska, to be collector of customs for the district of Alaska, in the Territory of Alaska, in place of Clarence L. Hobart, resigned. This appointment to take effect not earlier than December 31, 1908.

Walter T. Blake, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of San Diego, in the State of California, in place of Frank W. Barnes, deceased.

Sherman T. Newton, of New Hampshire, to be collector of customs for the district of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire. (Reappointment.)

John F. O'Brien, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Champlain, in the State of New York, in place

of Walter C. Witherbee, resigned. Mr. O'Brien is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles A. Judson, of Ohio, to be collector of customs for the district of Sandusky, in the State of Ohio. Mr. Judson's term of office expired April 29, 1908, and he held over under his commission dated April 30, 1904, until September 29, 1908, when he was reappointed by a temporary commission, under which he is now serving.

William D. Crum, of South Carolina, to be collector of customs for the district of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina. (Reappointment.)

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

J. Frank Taylor, of Kentucky, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, in place of William G. Dearing, resigned. Mr. Taylor is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Oscar I. Robbins, of Ohio, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Dayton, in the State of Ohio. Mr. Robbins's term of office expired April 29, 1908, and he held over under his commission dated April 30, 1904, until September 1, 1908, when he was reappointed by a temporary commission, under which he is now serving.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Asst. Surg. George L. Collins to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 9, 1908. Mr. Collins is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Harvey G. Ebert to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 9, 1908. Mr. Ebert is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Herbert M. Manning to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 9, 1908. Mr. Manning is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Norman Roberts to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 9, 1908. Mr. Roberts is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Ernest A. Sweet to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 28, 1908. Mr. Sweet is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Robert D. Spratt to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 9, 1908. Mr. Spratt is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Frederick C. Smith to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 9, 1908. Mr. Smith is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Thomas W. Salmon to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 9, 1908. Mr. Salmon is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. William M. Wightman to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 25, 1908. Mr. Wightman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Randolph M. Grimm, of Virginia, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Grimm is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Paul Preble, of Maine, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Preble is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph R. Ridlon, of Maine, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Ridlon is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

George E. Hamilton, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the term of three years from July 1, 1908, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles P. Neill, retired.

Myer Cohen, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the term of three years from July 1, 1908, to which office he was reappointed during the last recess of the Senate.

George W. Cook, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the term ending June 30, 1910, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George M. Lightfoot, resigned.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

Charles P. Neill, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. To take effect February 1, 1909. (Reappointment.)

ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

Gideon C. Bantz, of Maryland, to be assistant treasurer of the United States, in place of James F. Meline, deceased. Mr. Bantz is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George S. Terry, of New York, to be assistant treasurer of the United States, in place of Hamilton Fish, resigned.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TREASURER.

William H. Gibson, of Pennsylvania, to be deputy assistant treasurer of the United States, in place of Gideon C. Bantz, promoted. Mr. Gibson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

DEPUTY COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Willis J. Fowler, of Indiana, to be Deputy Comptroller of the Currency. New office created by act of Congress approved May 22, 1908. Mr. Fowler is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

MELTER AND REFINER OF THE MINT.

Edwin R. Leach, of California, to be melter and refiner of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., in place of Charles M. Gorham, resigned. Mr. Leach is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

GENERAL APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Roy H. Chamberlain, of Iowa, to be general appraiser of merchandise, in place of Wilbur F. Lunt, deceased. Mr. Chamberlain is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Wanton A. Shippee, of California, to be collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of California, in place of Henry C. Bell, deceased. Mr. Shippee is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Malcolm J. McLeod, of Michigan, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Michigan, in place of David Meginnity, resigned. Mr. McLeod is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Bernhard Bettmann, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio, in place of Herman F. Cellarius, resigned. Mr. Bettmann is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

H. Percival Dodge, of Massachusetts, lately envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Honduras and Salvador, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Salvador, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Philip M. Brown, of Massachusetts, lately secretary of the embassy at Constantinople, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Honduras, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice William B. Sorsby, resigned.

William L. Merry, of California, lately envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Costa Rica, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

James F. Stutesman, of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Bolivia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Sen-

ate, vice William B. Sorsby, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Honduras.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Hoffman Philip, of New York, lately secretary of the legation and consul-general at Tangier, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Abyssinia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES.

Lewis Einstein, of New York, lately second secretary of the embassy at Constantinople, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Constantinople, Turkey, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Philip M. Brown, promoted to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Honduras.

John W. Garrett, of Maryland, lately second secretary of the embassy at Berlin, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Rome, Italy, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice R. S. Reynolds Hitt, transferred and appointed secretary of the embassy at Berlin.

R. S. Reynolds Hitt, of Illinois, lately secretary of the embassy at Rome, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Berlin, Germany, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Spencer F. Eddy, promoted to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

Henry L. Janes, of Wisconsin, lately secretary of the legation at Santiago, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice George L. Lorillard, transferred and appointed secretary of the legation at Lisbon.

William F. Sands, of the District of Columbia, lately secretary of the legation at Guatemala, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Mexico, Mexico, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice John Gardner Coolidge, promoted to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Nicaragua.

SECOND SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES.

Joseph C. Grew, of Massachusetts, lately third secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at Berlin, Germany, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice John W. Garrett, promoted to be secretary of the embassy at Rome.

John Van A. MacMurray, of New Jersey, lately secretary of the legation and consul-general at Bangkok, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Irwin B. Laughlin, transferred and appointed secretary of the legation to Greece and Montenegro.

A. Campbell Turner, of Missouri, lately second secretary of the legation at Habana, to be second secretary of the embassy at Mexico, Mexico, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Paxton Hibben, transferred and appointed secretary of the legation at Bogota.

William Blumenthal, of New York, lately third secretary of the embassy at Paris, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at Constantinople, Turkey, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Lewis Einstein, promoted to be secretary of the embassy at Constantinople.

THIRD SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES.

Leland Harrison, of Illinois, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at Tokyo, Japan, to which office he was appointed during the recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry Coleman May, of the District of Columbia, lately secretary of the legation at Panama, to be third secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg, Russia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Joseph C. Grew, promoted to be second secretary of the embassy at Berlin.

Arthur Orr, of Illinois, lately third secretary of the embassy at Berlin, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at London, England, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice U. Grant Smith, promoted to be secretary of the legation at Santiago.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATIONS.

Frederic Ogden de Billier, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Teheran, Persia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Hugh S. Gibson, of California, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

John H. Gregory, jr., of Louisiana, lately secretary of the legation to Honduras and Salvador, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Managua, Nicaragua, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Paxton Hibben, of Indiana, lately second secretary of the embassy at Mexico, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Bogota, Colombia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice William Heimké, promoted to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Guatemala.

Philip M. Hoefele, of Missouri, former third secretary of the embassy at Mexico, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Irwin B. Laughlin, of Pennsylvania, lately second secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg, to be secretary of the legation to Greece and Montenegro, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Stanton Sickles.

George L. Lorillard, of Rhode Island, lately secretary of the embassy at Rio de Janeiro, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Lisbon, Portugal, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas Ewing Moore.

Jacob Sleeper, of Massachusetts, lately secretary of the legation at Caracas, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Berne, Switzerland, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Paul Grand d'Hauteville, resigned.

U. Grant Smith, of Pennsylvania, lately third secretary of the embassy at London, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Santiago, Chile, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry L. Janes, promoted to be secretary of the embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

Algernon Sartoris, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of the legation at Guatemala, Guatemala, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William F. Sands, promoted to be secretary of the embassy at Mexico.

George T. Weitzel, of Missouri, lately secretary of the legation to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Panama, Panama, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry Coleman May, transferred and appointed third secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg.

SECOND SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

G. Cornell Tarler, of New York, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Habana, Cuba, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice A. Campbell Turner, promoted to be second secretary of the embassy at Mexico.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Arthur Hugh Frazier, of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of the legation and consul-general of the United States at San Salvador, Salvador, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

COMMISSIONERS-GENERAL AT TOKYO.

Francis B. Loomis, of Ohio, to be a commissioner-general of the United States to the national exposition to be held at Tokyo in the year 1912, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 22, 1908, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Francis D. Millet, of New York, to be a commissioner-general of the United States to the national exposition to be held at Tokyo in the year 1912, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 22, 1908, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederick J. V. Skiff, of Illinois, to be a commissioner-general of the United States to the national exposition to be held at Tokyo in the year 1912, under the provision of the act of Congress approved May 22, 1908, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Daniel J. Keefe, of Michigan, who was appointed December 1, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be Commissioner-General of Immigration in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Robert G. Valentine, of Holliston, Mass., who was appointed November 30, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Charles F. Larrabee, resigned.

INDIAN INSPECTORS.

Z. Lewis Dalby, of Roanoke, Va., who was appointed June 1, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be an Indian inspector, vice Cyrus Beede, term expired.

Samuel F. O'Fallon, of Oregon, Mo., who was appointed June 1, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be an Indian inspector, vice J. George Wright, transferred, and Clinton H. Scovell, temporary appointee.

Will M. Tipton, of Los Angeles, Cal., who was appointed June 1, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be an Indian inspector, vice James E. Jenkins, resigned, and James W. Du Bois Gould, temporary appointee.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

Martin A. Knapp, of New York, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term of seven years from July 1, 1909. This is a reappointment.

JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA.

Rufus H. Thayer, of the District of Columbia, to be judge of the United States court for China, vice Lebbeus R. Wilfley, resigned.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

James A. Fowler, of Tennessee, to be Assistant Attorney-General, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward T. Sanford, appointed judge of the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee.

Wade H. Ellis, of Ohio, to be assistant to the Attorney-General, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Milton D. Purdy, appointed judge, Minnesota.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Milton Dwight Purdy, of Minnesota, to be United States district judge for the district of Minnesota, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William Lochren, resigned. (Mr. Purdy was nominated at the first session of the Sixtieth Congress and failed of confirmation.)

John E. Sater, of Ohio, to be United States district judge for the southern district of Ohio, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate under the provisions of the act approved February 25, 1907, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the southern district of the State of Ohio." (Judge Sater was nominated at the first session of the Sixtieth Congress and failed of confirmation.)

Oscar R. Hundley, of Alabama, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Alabama, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, under the provisions of the act approved February 25, 1907, entitled "An act providing for a United States judge for the northern judicial district of Alabama." (Judge Hundley was nominated at the first session of the Sixtieth Congress and failed of confirmation.)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Edward E. Wagner, of South Dakota, to be United States attorney for the district of South Dakota, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James D. Elliott, who failed of confirmation at the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. (Mr. Wagner was nominated at the first session of the Sixtieth Congress and failed of confirmation.)

Curg H. Lingenfelter, of Idaho, to be United States attorney for the district of Idaho, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Norman M. Ruick, removed.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Shadrach L. Hodgins, of Idaho, to be United States marshal for the district of Idaho, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Ruel Rounds, removed.

Henry K. Love, of Iowa, to be United States marshal for the district of Alaska, division No. 3, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George G. Perry, removed.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of War, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William H. Taft, resigned.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, to be Secretary of the Navy, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Victor H. Metcalf, resigned.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Herbert Livingstone Satterlee, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, vice Truman H. Newberry, appointed Secretary of the Navy.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF PORTO RICO.

Luis Sanchez Morales, of Porto Rico, to be a member of the executive council of Porto Rico for the term of four years from January 17, 1909, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900. This is a reappointment.

Rafael del Valle, of Porto Rico, to be a member of the executive council of Porto Rico for the term of four years from January 10, 1909, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900. This is a reappointment.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Graham L. Rice, of Wisconsin, to be commissioner of immigration at the Port of San Juan, P. R., Department of Commerce and Labor, to take effect December 15, 1908. (Reappointment.)

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Samuel B. Donnelly, of New York, to be Public Printer, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John S. Leech, resigned.

EXAMINER IN CHIEF.

Frank C. Skinner, of Missouri, now a principal examiner, to be an examiner in chief in the Patent Office, vice Levin H. Campbell, resigned.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Nathan H. Alexander, of Montgomery, Ala., who was appointed June 1, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Montgomery, Ala., vice Robert D. Johnston, resigned.

Frank H. Parker, of Phoenix, Ariz., who was appointed October 12, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Phoenix, Ariz., vice Lyman W. Wakefield, resigned.

Robert N. Dunn, of Idaho, whose term will expire December 15, 1908, to be register of the land office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. (Reappointment.)

Lester Bartlett, of Buffalo, Minn., who was appointed September 28, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Cass Lake, Minn., vice Egbert S. Oakley, resigned.

Matthew R. Wilson, of Livingston, Mont., who was appointed November 9, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Bozeman, Mont., vice Burgess W. Marshall, temporary appointee, resigned.

Thomas C. Tillotson, of Lower Penasco, N. Mex., who was appointed October 12, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Roswell, N. Mex., vice Howard Leeland, deceased.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, of Sisseton, S. Dak., who was appointed June 19, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Lemmon, S. Dak., to fill original vacancy.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Jesse W. Freeman, of Berryville, Ark., who was appointed October 29, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Harrison, Ark., vice William F. Reeves, resigned.

Charles E. Arnold, of Phoenix, Ariz., who was appointed November 11, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Phoenix, Ariz., vice Fen S. Hildreth, resigned.

Andrew P. Adolphson, of Leadville, Colo., who was appointed June 11, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Leadville, Colo., vice Lutian Q. Hobbs, deceased.

Edwin G. Coleman, of Flandreau, S. Dak., who was appointed June 19, 1908, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Lemmon, S. Dak., to fill original vacancy.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

William L. Distin, of Quincy, Ill., whose term will expire December 14, 1908, to be surveyor-general of Alaska. (Reappointment.)

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Joseph Stewart, of Missouri, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James T. McCleary, resigned.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Joseph T. Davidson, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, from April 25, 1908, vice Crabbs, retired from active service.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. Edward Champe Carter, Medical Corps, from April 23, 1908, vice Crampton, promoted.

Maj. William Stephenson, Medical Corps, from May 1, 1908, vice Powell, retired from active service.

Maj. Henry P. Birmingham, Medical Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from April 23, 1908, vice Torney, promoted.

NOTE.—The above-named officer was nominated to the Senate on May 18, 1908, and confirmed on May 21, 1908, for promotion to a vacancy created on May 1, 1908, by the retirement of Lieut. Col. Junius L. Powell, Medical Corps, but by reason of the failure of two of his seniors to pass satisfactory examinations for promotion Major Birmingham became entitled to promotion from April 23, 1908.

To be majors.

Capt. James R. Church, Medical Corps, from May 1, 1908, vice Stephenson, promoted.

Capt. Joseph H. Ford, Medical Corps, from May 20, 1908, vice Hallock, retired from active service.

Capt. Percy M. Ashburn, Medical Corps, from June 24, 1908, vice Kleffer, retired from active service.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, from June 2, 1908, vice Sears, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Dan C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, from July 6, 1908, vice Marshall, appointed Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, from July 28, 1908, vice Symons, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Walter L. Fisk, Corps of Engineers, from August 7, 1908, vice Hoxie, retired from active service.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, from June 2, 1908, vice Leach, promoted.

Maj. James C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers, from July 6, 1908, vice Kingman, promoted.

Maj. Hiram M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, from July 28, 1908, vice Black, promoted.

Maj. Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers, from August 7, 1908, vice Fisk, promoted.

To be majors.

Capt. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, from June 2, 1908, vice Langfitt, promoted.

Capt. Meriwether L. Walker, Corps of Engineers, from July 6, 1908, vice Sanford, promoted.

Capt. Robert R. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, from July 28, 1908, vice Chittenden, promoted.

Capt. William B. Ladue, Corps of Engineers, from August 7, 1908, vice Fitch, promoted.

To be captains.

First Lieut. George R. Spalding, Corps of Engineers, from June 2, 1908, vice Kutz, promoted.

First Lieut. Elliott J. Dent, Corps of Engineers, from July 6, 1908, vice Walker, promoted.

First Lieut. William G. Caples, Corps of Engineers, from July 28, 1908, vice Raymond, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, Corps of Engineers, from August 7, 1908, vice Ladue, promoted.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Roger G. Powell, Corps of Engineers, from June 2, 1908, vice Spalding, promoted.

Second Lieut. John N. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, from July 6, 1908, vice Dent, promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, Corps of Engineers, from July 28, 1908, vice Caples, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold S. Hetrick, Corps of Engineers, from August 7, 1908, vice Jewett, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edward P. O'Hern, Ordnance Department, to be major from October 31, 1908, vice Fuller, retired from active service.

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, First Cavalry, to be chaplain with the rank of major from October 27, 1908.

Chaplain Henry A. Brown, Corps of Engineers, to be chaplain with the rank of major from November 12, 1908.

CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. James B. Hickey, unassigned, to be colonel from November 15, 1908, vice Godwin, Fourteenth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Maj. William D. Beach, Fifteenth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel from November 15, 1908, vice Taylor, Fourth Cavalry, detailed as adjutant-general.

Capt. William F. Flynn, Eighth Cavalry, to be major from November 15, 1908, vice Beach, Fifteenth Cavalry, promoted.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, Fifth Cavalry, from September 21, 1908, vice Heidt, Eleventh Cavalry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. William B. Cowin, Third Cavalry, from November 15, 1908, vice Flynn, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, Third Cavalry, from May 18, 1908, vice Lusk, Twelfth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. William S. Barriger, Fifteenth Cavalry, from July 1, 1908, vice Jordan, Eighth Cavalry, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, Eleventh Cavalry, from July 30, 1908, vice Dixon, Fifth Cavalry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. John H. Howard, Ninth Cavalry, from August 2, 1908, vice Mangum, Eighth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. John K. Hume, Fourteenth Cavalry, from September 21, 1908, vice Gillem, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, Thirteenth Cavalry, from November 15, 1908, vice Cowin, Third Cavalry, promoted.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

First Lieut. Morris E. Locke, First Field Artillery, to be captain from August 25, 1908, vice Overton, Third Field Artillery, retired from active service.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Fred T. Cruse, Third Field Artillery, from July 1, 1908, vice Kean, First Field Artillery, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. James P. Marley, First Field Artillery, from July 20, 1908, vice Roemer, Sixth Field Artillery, deceased.

Second Lieut. Waldo C. Potter, Fifth Field Artillery, from August 25, 1908, vice Locke, First Field Artillery, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harry Pfeil, Fifth Field Artillery, from September 17, 1908, vice Selfridge, First Field Artillery, deceased.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. George L. Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 10, 1908, vice Cummins, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. William H. Coffin, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1908, vice Homer, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Albert Todd, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 10, 1908, vice Stewart, retired from active service.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. Charles L. Phillips, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 10, 1908, vice Woodward, detailed as inspector-general.

Maj. Charles J. Bailey, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1908, vice Coffin, promoted.

Maj. Clarence P. Townsley, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 10, 1908, vice Todd, promoted.

To be majors.

Capt. William C. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 10, 1908, vice Phillips, promoted.

Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1908, vice Bailey, promoted.

Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 10, 1908, vice Townsley, promoted.

To be captains.

First Lieut. James A. Thomas, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 13, 1908, vice Marshall, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. John C. Ohnstad, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1908, vice Mauldin, promoted.

First Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 21, 1908, vice Macon, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Curtis G. Rorebeck, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 28, 1908, vice Vance, retired from active service.

First Lieut. James D. Watson, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 29, 1908, vice Applewhite, retired from active service.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. John E. Townes, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1908, vice Gatewood, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Robert E. Vose, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1908, vice Wilhelm, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Dean Hall, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1908, vice Mahaffey, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. John S. Williams, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 13, 1908, vice Thomas, promoted.

Second Lieut. George Ruhlen, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1908, vice Scott, resigned.

Second Lieut. John E. Mort, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1908, vice Ohnstad, promoted.

Second Lieut. Junnius Pierce, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 21, 1908, vice Condon, promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry W. T. Eglin, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 23, 1908, vice Rorebeck, promoted.

Second Lieut. Halvor G. Coulter, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 29, 1908, vice Watson, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, Eighteenth Infantry, from July 1, 1908, vice Allen, Twelfth Infantry, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson (since retired from active service), detailed adjutant-general, from October 24, 1908, vice Smith, Eighth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Mason, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from October 28, 1908, vice Robinson, unassigned, retired from active service.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. Alexis R. Paxton, Thirteenth Infantry, from June 25, 1908, vice Augur, Twenty-fourth Infantry, deceased.

Maj. Zerah W. Torrey, detailed inspector-general, from July 1, 1908, vice Bowen, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. James B. Jackson, Eleventh Infantry, from July 18, 1908, vice Hardin, Twenty-sixth Infantry, retired from active service.

Maj. Reuben B. Turner, Eighth Infantry, from October 28, 1908, vice Mason, Twenty-ninth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Daniel A. Frederick, Twenty-second Infantry, from October 28, 1908, vice Jones, Nineteenth Infantry, detailed as adjutant-general.

To be majors.

Capt. Beaumont B. Buck, Sixteenth Infantry, from June 25, 1908, vice Paxton, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. William F. Martin, Fifth Infantry, from June 30, 1908, vice Purssell, Eighteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

Capt. Evan M. Johnson, jr., Eighth Infantry, from July 3, 1908, vice Bundy, Sixth Infantry, detailed as inspector-general.

Capt. Frank McIntyre (major, Bureau of Insular Affairs) from July 18, 1908, vice Jackson, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

Capt. David J. Baker, jr., Ninth Infantry, from July 18, 1908, vice McIntyre, detailed in the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Capt. Benjamin A. Poore, Sixth Infantry, from October 28, 1908, vice Frederick, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Capt. James H. McKee, Third Infantry, from October 31, 1908, vice Leonhaeuser, Sixteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Ernest E. Haskell, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from April 3, 1908, vice Laws, Twenty-fourth Infantry, deceased.

First Lieut. Jack Hayes, Sixteenth Infantry, from April 3, 1908, vice Stone, Twenty-second Infantry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. William H. Waldron, detailed in the Signal Corps, from April 3, 1908, vice Ford, Fifth Infantry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Joseph K. Partello, Fifth Infantry, from April 24, 1908, vice Parmeter, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Leon L. Roach, Sixteenth Infantry, from May 9, 1908, vice Smiley, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Horace P. Hobbs, Seventeenth Infantry, from May 15, 1908, vice Devore, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick, Fourth Infantry, from June 25, 1908, vice Buck, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. George S. Tiffany, Twenty-first Infantry, from June 30, 1908, vice Martin, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, Eleventh Infantry, from July 3, 1908, vice Lawton, Nineteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp, Twentieth Infantry, from July 3, 1908, vice Johnson, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, jr., Twenty-seventh Infantry, from July 18, 1908, vice Baker, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, Seventeenth Infantry, from July 24, 1908, vice Shelton, Eleventh Infantry, detailed in the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

First Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, jr., Twenty-ninth Infantry, from September 8, 1908, vice Moore, Fifteenth Infantry, deceased.

First Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, Eleventh Infantry, from September 16, 1908, vice Walton, Sixth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Charles E. Hay, jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, from October 2, 1908, vice Chiles, Eleventh Infantry, deceased.

First Lieut. Robert H. Wescott, Sixteenth Infantry, from October 19, 1908, vice Parker, Twenty-fourth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. George W. Wallace, Twentieth Infantry, from October 28, 1908, vice Poore, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Paul Hurst, Third Infantry, from October 31, 1908, vice McRae, Third Infantry, promoted.

To be first lieutenants.

* Second Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, from November 24, 1907, vice Mullen, Twenty-first Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Moran, Twenty-seventh Infantry, from November 24, 1907, vice Gilbert, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. John R. McGinness, Sixth Infantry, from December 5, 1907, vice Wilson, Twenty-second Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, Twentieth Infantry, from December 11, 1907, vice De Funiak, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick F. Black, Tenth Infantry, from December 23, 1907, vice Armstrong, Sixth Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. James M. Hobson, jr., Twenty-seventh Infantry, from December 23, 1907, vice McCoy, Twenty-seventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. David H. Bower, Twelfth Infantry, from December 28, 1907, vice Townsend, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hiram M. Cooper, Tenth Infantry, from January 1, 1908, vice Brewer, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, Twenty-seventh Infantry, from January 27, 1908, vice Parsons, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Louis Soléllac, Sixteenth Infantry, from February 13, 1908, vice Ball, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Blackford, Sixth Infantry, from March 5, 1908, vice Smith, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, Sixteenth Infantry, from March 8, 1908, vice Doster, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Deshler Whiting, Ninth Infantry, from March 14, 1908, vice Price, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Gullelmus V. Heidt, Sixth Infantry, from March 14, 1908, vice Warfield, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland, Thirteenth Infantry, from March 14, 1908, vice McCaskey, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edmund B. Iglehart, Third Infantry, from March 14, 1908, vice Lang, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Emory S. Adams, Fourteenth Infantry, from March 15, 1908, vice Dockery, Third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, Ninth Infantry, from March 16, 1908, vice Thomas, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John C. Fairfax, Twenty-first Infantry, from March 18, 1908, vice Elliott, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Fred C. Miller, Twenty-third Infantry, from March 24, 1908, vice Freeman, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Mitchell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from April 3, 1908, vice Hunt, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Alfred Brandt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from April 3, 1908, vice Haskell, Twenty-ninth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert John West, Twenty-sixth Infantry, from April 3, 1908, vice Hayes, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from April 15, 1908, vice Lewis, Eighteenth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Archibald G. Hutchinson, Third Infantry, from April 24, 1908, vice Partello, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Odiorne H. Sampson, Second Infantry, from May 15, 1908, vice Hobbs, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles G. Sturtevant, Ninth Infantry, from June 5, 1908, vice Smith, Sixteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Albert Hardman, Twelfth Infantry, from June 7, 1908, vice Vredenburg, Eleventh Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. William E. Holliday, Seventeenth Infantry, from June 25, 1908, vice Van Schaick, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, Fourteenth Infantry, from June 30, 1908, vice Tiffany, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

TO BE RETIRED.

With the rank of brigadier-general.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, I nominate Col. James B. Hickey, cavalry, unassigned, to be placed on the retired list of the army, with the rank of brigadier-general from the date on which he shall be retired from active service.

Col. Edward A. Godwin, retired, with rank from November 15, 1908.

With the rank of captain.

First Lieut. Samuel T. Weirick, retired, with rank from June 18, 1908.

First Lieut. James Reagles, retired, with rank from September 12, 1908.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICER.

Col. Frederick A. Smith, Eighth Infantry, to be brigadier-general from October 24, 1908, vice Reade, retired from active service.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Col. William L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, to be Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier-general from July 2, 1908, vice Mackenzie, retired from active service.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, I nominate the officers of the late Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry for reappointment in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry of the United States Army.

To be captains.

Capt. Stewart McC. Decker, with rank from July 1, 1904.
Capt. Frank L. Graham, with rank from July 2, 1904.
Capt. John M. Field, with rank from July 3, 1904.
Capt. Edwin J. Griffith, with rank from July 4, 1904.
Capt. Ralph E. Gambell, with rank from July 5, 1904.
Capt. Miles K. Taulbee, with rank from July 6, 1904.
Capt. Orval P. Townshend, with rank from July 7, 1904.
Capt. Laurance Angel, with rank from November 20, 1906.
Capt. Frank C. Wood, with rank from November 21, 1906.
Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, with rank from November 22, 1906.
Capt. William S. Woodruff, with rank from November 23, 1906.

To be first lieutenants.

First Lieut. Abram I. Miller, with rank from July 1, 1904.
First Lieut. Samuel S. Bryant, with rank from November 30, 1904.
First Lieut. William H. Armstrong, with rank from December 1, 1904.
First Lieut. Henry C. Rexach, with rank from April 1, 1905.
First Lieut. Pedro J. Parra, with rank from February 23, 1906.
First Lieut. Teofilo Marxuach, with rank from November 20, 1906.
First Lieut. Eduardo Iriarte, with rank from November 21, 1906.
First Lieut. Jaime Nadal, with rank from November 22, 1906.
First Lieut. Eugenio C. de Hostos, with rank from November 23, 1906.
First Lieut. Felix Emmanuelli, with rank from August 25, 1907.

To be second lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Pascual Lopez, with rank from March 3, 1905.
Second Lieut. Louis S. Emmanuelli, with rank from March 4, 1905.
Second Lieut. Daniel Rodriguez, with rank from January 17, 1906.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from June 13, 1908.

John Raymond Barber, of Oregon, vice Godfrey, deceased.
Joseph Arliss Worthington, of Arkansas, vice Newgarden, promoted.
Mahon Ashford, of the District of Columbia, vice Williamson, resigned.
Edward Godfrey Huber, of Missouri, vice Edwards, resigned.

John Sioussa Lambie, jr., of Pennsylvania, vice Reilly, retired from active service.

Arthur Newman Tasker, of the District of Columbia, vice Straub, promoted.

Howard McCrum Snyder, of Wyoming, vice Stark, promoted.

Calvin Duvall Cowles, jr., at large, vice Lynch, promoted.

Garfield Lesley McKinney, of Pennsylvania, vice Kulp, promoted.

Hiram Alfred Phillips, of Kentucky, vice Munson, promoted.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from June 16, 1908.

Contract Surg. Samuel T. Weirick (since retired from active service), vice Roberts, retired from active service.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from July 5, 1908.

Orlando Wood Sherwin, of Vermont.

Robert F. Weir, of New York.

Theodore Andrews McGraw, of Michigan.

Harry C. Yarrow, of the District of Columbia.

Walter S. Thorne, of California.

Frank Pierce Foster, of New York.

Edmond Souchon, of Louisiana.

Louis Favrot Reynaud, of Louisiana.

Reginald Heber Filtz, of Massachusetts.

Henry O. Walker, of Michigan.

Joseph D. Bryant, of New York.

John Allan Wyeth, of New York.

Francis Parker Kinnicutt, of New York.

James Cornelius Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

A. Alexander Smith, of New York.

Virgil Pendleton Gibney, of New York.

Frederick Cheever Shattuck, of Massachusetts.

Charles Beylard G. de Nancrede, of Michigan.

J. Henry Carstens, of Michigan.

Thomas Waterman Huntington, of California.

William Tillinghast Bull, of New York.

Frederic Shepard Dennis, of New York.

J. William White, of Pennsylvania.

Myles Standish, of Massachusetts.

Victor Clarence Vaughan, of Michigan.

Robert Abbe, of New York.

Sanger Brown, of Illinois.

Roswell Park, of New York.

William Stewart Halsted, of Maryland.

George Henry Simmons, of Illinois.

William Thomas Councilman, of Massachusetts.

Frank Billings, of Illinois.

Alvah Hunt Doty, of New York.

Harry Mitchell Sherman, of California.

Samuel Jason Mixer, of Massachusetts.

Richard Hickman Harte, of Pennsylvania.

William M. Conant, of Massachusetts.

Carl Beck, of New York.

John H. Musser, of Pennsylvania.

Charles Sumner Bacon, of Illinois.

William Gilman Thompson, of New York.

Robert Tuttle Morris, of New York.

Harvey Gilmer Mudd, of Missouri.

John Benjamin Murphy, of Illinois.

Andrew J. McCosh, of New York.

John C. Munro, of Massachusetts.

Thomas Darlington, of New York.

George Edmund de Schweinitz, of Pennsylvania.

Paul Emile Archinard, of Louisiana.

Theobald Smith, of Massachusetts.

Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Treat Armstrong, of New York.

Alexander Crever Abbott, of Maryland.

Samuel Lloyd, of New York.

Charles Locke Scudder, of Massachusetts.

Henry Baird Favill, of Illinois.

Rudolph Matas, of Louisiana.

Barton Cooke Hirst, of Pennsylvania.

Arthur D. Bevan, of Illinois.

Charles Williamson Richardson, of the District of Columbia.

Alexander Lambert, of New York.

William Bradley Coley, of New York.

Charles Bingham Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

Angus McLean, of Michigan.

Malcolm La Salle Harris, of Illinois.

Hobart Amory Hare, of Pennsylvania.

George David Stewart, of New York.

Simon Flexner, of New York.

John Miller Turpin Finney, of Maryland.

James G. Mumford, of Massachusetts.

Franklin Greene Balch, of Massachusetts.

William Sydney Thayer, of Maryland.

George W. Crile, of Ohio.

John Chalmers Da Costa, of Pennsylvania.

Emmet Rixford, of California.

Robert Grier Le Conte, of Pennsylvania.

Charles Gabriel Levison, of California.

Emil Otto Jellinek, of California.

Isadore Dyer, of Louisiana.

John Bapst Blake, of Massachusetts.

William Fitch Cheney, of California.

Lewis Atterbury Conner, of New York.

Farrar Cobb, of Massachusetts.

John G. Clark, of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Colt Bloodgood, of Maryland.

Herbert C. Moffitt, of California.

William Edward Schroeder, of Illinois.

Albert John Ochsner, of Illinois.

Albert Edward Halstead, of Illinois.

Richard Clarke Cabot, of Massachusetts.

Alfred Stengel, of Pennsylvania.

Wallace Irving Terry, of California.

William Henry Haskin, of New York.

Harvey Cushing, of Maryland.

David Linn Edsall, of Pennsylvania.

John Wilson Shiels, of California.

John Taylor Bottomley, of Massachusetts.

Frederic A. Washburn, of Massachusetts.

Charles Louis Mix, of Illinois.

Charles Harrison Frazier, of Pennsylvania.

John Heysham Gibbon, of Pennsylvania.

James Farnandis Mitchell, of the District of Columbia.

John Joseph Archinard, of Louisiana.

Walter Clarke Howe, of Massachusetts.

Bertram Francis Alden, of California.

Albert Joshua Houston, of California.

William Pepper, of Pennsylvania.

Francis Denison Patterson, of Pennsylvania.

David Cheever, of Massachusetts.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from July 7, 1908.

Contract Surg. William F. de Niedman, of Kansas.

Contract Surg. Leonard Knight Graves, of New York.

Contract Surg. Ira Christopher Brown, of New York.

Contract Surg. S. Chase de Krafft, of Maryland.

Contract Surg. Frederick Hadra, of Texas.

Contract Surg. John Robert Hereford, of Missouri.

Contract Surg. Albert H. Eber, of Michigan.

Contract Surg. Isaac Williams Brewer, of New York.

Contract Surg. Joseph Lipscomb Sanford, of Virginia.

Contract Surg. Charles Henry Stearns, of Missouri.

Contract Surg. George Sellers Wallace, of Pennsylvania.

Contract Surg. George Henry Richardson, of California.

Contract Surg. James K. Stockard, of North Carolina.

Contract Surg. Frank E. Artaud, of Louisiana.

Contract Surg. Waller Holladay Dade, of Kentucky.

Contract Surg. William H. Tukey, of Maine.

Contract Surg. Wilson Murray, of Missouri.

Contract Surg. Clark Ingersoll Wertenbaker, of Ohio.

Contract Surg. Elmer Seth Tenney, of Massachusetts.

Contract Surg. James Stewart Kennedy, of Pennsylvania.

Contract Surg. Walter Whitney, of Georgia.

Contract Surg. Frederick Morgan Barney, of New York.

Contract Surg. Albert Leonard Miller, of Wisconsin.

Contract Surg. J. Marchal Wheate, of Idaho.

Contract Surg. Harold Leroy Coffin, of Washington.

Contract Surg. Frederick Hessler Sparrenberger, of New Jersey.

Contract Surg. Henry W. Elliot, of Connecticut.

Contract Surg. Francis Marion McCallum, of Kansas.

Contract Surg. George Washington Daywalt, of California.

Contract Surg. Thomas W. Jackson, of Pennsylvania.

Contract Surg. William O. Cutliffe, of New York.

Contract Surg. Michael Edward Hughes, of Massachusetts.

Contract Surg. Donald Paul McCord, of Missouri.

Contract Surg. Henry du Rest Phelan, of California.

Contract Surg. Luke Baker Peck, of Massachusetts.

Contract Surg. James Botterell Pascoe, at large.

Contract Surg. Thomas S. Lowe, of Pennsylvania.

Contract Surg. Ernest Kinloch Johnstone, of California.

Contract Surg. Julius Caesar Le Hardy, of Georgia.

Contract Surg. Arthur Richard Jarrett, of New York.

Contract Surg. John Patrick Kelly, of Florida.

Contract Surg. Charles Everett MacDonald, of New York.

Contract Surg. James B. Ferguson, of Minnesota.

Contract Surg. Wallace Edgar Sabin, of Illinois.
 Contract Surg. Jesse P. Truax, of Nebraska.
 Contract Surg. J. Samuel White, of Pennsylvania.
 Contract Surg. Thomas Gabriel Holmes, of Michigan.
 Contract Surg. Victor Egbert Watkins, of the District of Columbia.
 Contract Surg. Herbert Ira Harris, of New York.
 Contract Surg. William Robert Sim George, of Texas.
 Contract Surg. James William Hart, of West Virginia.
 Contract Surg. Leonard Samuel Hughes, of Kentucky.
 Contract Surg. Elias Hull Porter, of Ohio.
 Contract Surg. George Newlove, of Pennsylvania.
 Contract Surg. Edward Bailey, of Washington.
 Contract Surg. James Christopher Dougherty, of New York.
 Contract Surg. Charles Lee Baker, of West Virginia.
 Contract Surg. H. Newton Kierulff, of California.
 Contract Surg. Frederick Hubbell Mills, of New York.
 Contract Surg. David Durward Hogan, of Wisconsin.
 Contract Surg. Edwin Wambaugh Patterson, of the District of Columbia.
 Contract Surg. John Findley Leeper, of Wyoming.
 Contract Surg. Leonard Philip Bell, of Indiana.
 Contract Surg. John Newton Merrick, of Ohio.
 Contract Surg. Benjamin Beckham Warriner, of Virginia.
 Contract Surg. William James Enders, of Pennsylvania.
 Contract Surg. Thomas Benton McCown, of Missouri.
 Contract Surg. Madison Harlan Bowman, of Kentucky.
 Contract Surg. Harry Hill Van Kirk, of Ohio.
 Contract Surg. Clarence Fitzhugh Dickenson, of California.
 Contract Surg. Charles Wilson Johnson, of Illinois.
 Contract Surg. Fred T. Koyle, of New York.
 Contract Surg. Robert E. Sievers, at large.
 Contract Surg. Wilmont E. Brown, of Ohio.
 Contract Surg. Francis Marion Wall, of Indiana.
 Contract Surg. Alpha M. Chase, of Colorado.
 Contract Surg. Frank C. Griffis, of Ohio.
 Contract Surg. Ernest Frederick Slater, of South Carolina.
 Contract Surg. Francis Marion Wells, of Indiana.
 Contract Surg. George Fitzpatrick Adair, of the District of Columbia.
 Contract Surg. Clemens Wesley McMillan, of Texas.
 Contract Surg. Clarence Albert Treuholtz, of California.
 Contract Surg. George Ruben Clayton, of Iowa.
 Contract Surg. James Kennedy Ashburn, of Ohio.
 Contract Surg. Alva Rufus Hull, of Iowa.
 Contract Surg. Oscar Franklin Davis, of Indiana.
 Contract Surg. Rodney D. Smith, of Indiana.
 Contract Surg. Wallace Ernest Parkman, of California.
 Contract Surg. Preston S. Kellogg, of Michigan.
 Contract Surg. Joseph Wooding Love, of Missouri.
 Contract Surg. George Bass Tuttle, of Missouri.
 Contract Surg. Samuel Alexander Springwater, of Illinois.
 Contract Surg. Polk Duncan Brown, of Tennessee.
 Contract Surg. Joseph Pinquard, of Kansas.
 Contract Surg. Harrison Warder Stuckey, of Ohio.
 Contract Surg. Everett Allen Anderson, of North Dakota.
 Contract Surg. Marion Fraser Marvin, of Florida.
 Contract Surg. Frederic Elmer Jenkins, of Maryland.
 Contract Surg. John Michael Hewitt, of Pennsylvania.
 Contract Surg. Ernest Eugene Roberts, of Iowa.
 Contract Surg. Frank Suggs, of Arkansas.
 Contract Surg. William Eugene Hall, of Missouri.
 Contract Surg. James Rudolph Mount, of Kansas.
 Contract Surg. Edgar James Farrow, of California.
 Contract Surg. George B. Jones, of Indiana.
 Contract Surg. Albion McDowell Coffey, of Missouri.
 Contract Surg. W. Church Griswold, of New York.
 Contract Surg. Herbert William Yemans, of New York.
 Contract Surg. John MacIntosh Shepherd, of New York.
 Contract Surg. Edward H. Jordan, of Colorado.
 Contract Surg. Robert Lemmon, of Virginia.
 Contract Surg. George Elliot Chamberlain, of Vermont.
 Contract Surg. Luis G. de Quevedo, of Porto Rico.
 Contract Surg. Thomas Carl Walker, of North Carolina.
 Contract Surg. Henry C. Bierbower, of Pennsylvania.
 Contract Surg. Oswald Frederick Henning, of Illinois.
 Contract Surg. Hermon Erwin Hasseltine, of Vermont.
 Contract Surg. George French Campbell, of Wyoming.
 Contract Surg. William H. Myers, of Kentucky.
 Contract Surg. Charles H. Halliday, of Illinois.
 Contract Surg. Charles Travis Dulin, of Washington.
 Contract Surg. Leon Carre Garcia, of Missouri.
 Contract Surg. Samuel Brown McPheeters, of Missouri.
 Contract Surg. Clarence Cameron Kress, at large.
 Contract Surg. George Thomas Tyler, of New York.

Contract Surg. Charles W. Cullen, of Ohio.
 Contract Surg. Daniel Warwick Harmon, of Virginia.
 Contract Surg. George W. Cook, of Pennsylvania.
 Contract Surg. Edgar Clyde Jones, of Ohio.
 Contract Surg. George Philip Stallman, of New York.
 Contract Surg. Fred J. Conzelmann, of New York.
 Contract Surg. Herbert Cody Woolley, of New York.
 Contract Surg. Edmund William Bayley, of Minnesota.
 Contract Surg. Andrew Victor Stephenson, of Nebraska.
 Contract Surg. Daniel Parker Card, of New York.
 Contract Surg. Raphael John Wren, of Ohio.
 Contract Surg. Sylvester Francis O'Day, of New York.
 Contract Surg. Lee Roy Dunbar, of New York.
 Contract Surg. George Trotter-Tyler, of Kentucky.
 Contract Surg. Arthur C. Delacroix, of New York.
 Contract Surg. Harlow Comstock McLeod, of New York.
 Contract Surg. Henry Freeman Lincoln, of Missouri.
 Contract Surg. William Hope Smith, of Texas.
 Contract Surg. Herbert Lentz Freeland, of Illinois.
 Contract Surg. Chauncey Leonard Chase, of Indiana.
 Contract Surg. Arnold Dwight Tuttle, of New York.
 Contract Surg. Charles Arthur Tetrault, of Massachusetts.
 Contract Surg. Dayton Carroll Wiggan, of New Hampshire.
 Contract Surg. William Meade Archer, jr., of Virginia.
 Contract Surg. James Connallin Magee, of Pennsylvania.
 Contract Surg. Elsworth Wilson, of Oklahoma.
 Contract Surg. Howard Priest, of Pennsylvania.
 Contract Surg. Percy G. Drake, of the District of Columbia.
 Contract Surg. James I. Thorne, at large.
 Contract Surg. Joseph Edward Bastion, of Massachusetts.
 Contract Surg. Henry Reuben Weston, of Vermont.
 Contract Surg. George Gorgas Craig, of Illinois.
 Contract Surg. William Henry Pomeroy, of Massachusetts.
 Contract Surg. Zotique Rousseau, of New York.
 Contract Surg. Julian Augustus Mead, of Massachusetts.
 Contract Surg. William Hull Ramsey, of Nebraska.
 Contract Surg. Samuel C. Stanton, of Illinois.
 Contract Surg. Carlisle F. Ferrin, of Connecticut.
 William Richard Dear, of the District of Columbia.
 Eben Clayton Hill, of Maryland.
 Armin Mueller, of Wisconsin.
 Rozier Clagett Bayly, of Virginia.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from September 9, 1908.

First Lieut. James Reagles (since retired from active service), vice Jean, retired from active service.
 First Lieut. Francis A. Halliday (since retired from active service), vice Kirby-Smith, resigned.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from September 14, 1908.

Henry Clay Coburn, of the District of Columbia.
 John Brockenbrough Harvie Waring, of Virginia.
 Charles Edward Doerr, of Ohio.
 Frederick Starr Wright, of New York.
 Ralph Harvard Goldthwaite, of Massachusetts.
 Donald Miner, of New Jersey.
 Robert William Kerr, of Rhode Island.
 Norman Lincoln McDiarmid, of Ohio.
 James Arthur Wilson, of Michigan.
 Addison Dimmitt Davis, of South Dakota.
 Corydon Goodrich Snow, of Illinois.
 Morrison Clay Stayer, of Pennsylvania.
 George Dawson Heath, jr., of South Carolina.
 Richard Augustine Kearny, of Louisiana.
 Alexander Dwight Parce, of Missouri.
 Henry Fuller Phillips, of Texas.
 Thomas James Leary, of Pennsylvania.
 William Stephens Shields, of Pennsylvania.
 George Hudson McLellan, of Ohio.
 Clarence Elmer Fronk, of Missouri.

To be first lieutenant, with rank from September 15, 1908.

First Lieut. William L. Hart, vice Chidester, resigned.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from September 23, 1908.

Howard Andrew Knox, of Massachusetts.
 Ralph Waldo Newton, of Massachusetts.
 Nelson Walton Wilson, of New York.
 Edgar Robinson McGuire, of New York.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from September 25, 1908.

James Clinton Ballard, of Mississippi.
 James Edward Maloney, of New York.
 Thomas Madden Foley, of the District of Columbia.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from September 29, 1908.

Joseph August Pargon, of Oregon.
 Maurice Buchsbaum, of Oklahoma.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from September 30, 1908.

Frank Salter Nicholson, of Nebraska.
Charles D. W. Colby, of North Carolina.
Charles Allen Betts, of Washington.
Ziba Lindley Henry, of Ohio.
Walter Fundenberg Leech, of West Virginia.

To be first lieutenant, with rank from October 2, 1908.

James Andrew Egan, of Illinois.

To be first lieutenant, with rank from October 5, 1908.

Lester Winslow Lord, of New Hampshire.

To be first lieutenant, with rank from October 27, 1908.

William Ward Plummer, of New York.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from October 31, 1908.

Edmund Douglas Shortlidge, of Delaware.
Llewellyn Powell Williamson, of Missouri.
John Ryan Devereux, of the District of Columbia.
Walter Clifford Chidester, of Ohio.
Reynold Marvin Kirby-Smith, of Tennessee.
Samuel Ernest Lambert, of Alabama.
James Franklin Edwards, of Pennsylvania.
William Evans Richards, of Mississippi.
Edward Warwick Pinkham, of Massachusetts.
Clarence Beacom Millhoff, of Pennsylvania.
Howard Walter Beal, of Maine.
Jerome Stuart Chaffee, of New York.

CHAPLAINS.

To be chaplains with the rank of first lieutenant.

WITH RANK FROM JUNE 9, 1908.

Rev. Walter Kenyon Lloyd, of Arkansas, to fill an original vacancy.

Rev. Clinton Herby Snyder, of Ohio, to fill an original vacancy.

Rev. Frederick Lawrence Kunnecke, of Maryland, to fill an original vacancy.

Rev. Edward Russell Chase, of Maine, to fill an original vacancy.

Rev. Laurence Leo Denning, of Ohio, to fill an original vacancy.

Rev. Michael Gabriel Doran, of New York, to fill an original vacancy.

WITH RANK FROM JUNE 29, 1908.

Rev. Stephen Richard Wood, of California, vice Steward, Twenty-fifth Infantry, retired from active service.

WITH RANK FROM SEPTEMBER 22, 1908.

Rev. Stanley Clayton Ramsden, of New Jersey, vice Brockmann, Twenty-seventh Infantry resigned.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from September 25, 1908.

Herbert Hamlin White, of Idaho.
Chauncey St. Claire McNeill, of West Virginia.
John Pullman, of New York.
Frank Keet Ross, of Pennsylvania.
Herman Kobbé, of California.
John Ashley Warden, of Texas.
John Caffery Walker, jr., of Texas.
Victor McDowell Whitside, of the District of Columbia.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from September 25, 1908.

Edward Postell King, jr., of Georgia.
Kenneth Sheld Perkins, of Virginia.
Robert George Kirkwood, of Illinois.
Harold Everett Marr, of Maine.
Joseph Wright Rumbough, of Virginia.
William McCleave, of Montana.
Allan Clay McBride, of Maryland.
Joe Reese Brabson, of Tennessee.
Leonard Craig Sparks, of Washington.
John Alden Crane, of Maryland.
Albert Kenny Craven Palmer, of Maine.
Frederick Almyron Prince, of Illinois.
Marshall Magruder, of the District of Columbia.
Truby Cheney Martin, of Kansas.
Wilbur Rogers, of Kansas.
Louis Roberts Dougherty, of California.
Samuel Roland Hopkins, of Maryland.
Frederick Warren Stewart, at large.
Joseph Taylor Clement, of Florida.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from June 9, 1908.

Robert Ross Welshimer, of Illinois, late midshipman United States Navy.

William Whinery Hicks, of Alabama, late midshipman, United States Navy.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from July 1, 1908.

Eugene Bonfils Walker, of California, late midshipman, United States Navy.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from September 4, 1908.

Louis David Pepin, of Minnesota.
Karl F. Baldwin, of Ohio.
Charles Kleber Wing, jr., of North Dakota.
Robert Octavious Edwards, of Virginia.
Everett Martin Balcom, of New Hampshire.
Guy Agard Mix, of New York.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from September 25, 1908.

John Henry Pirie, of Texas.
George Rothwell Norton, of Massachusetts.
Eugene Reybold, of Delaware.
Wilmot Alfred Danielson, of Iowa.
Hugo Ernest Pitz, of Iowa.
Thomas Clair Cook, of Ohio.
Olin Harrington Longino, of Georgia.
Peter Hill Ottosen, of Iowa.
Edgar Hall Thompson, of Rhode Island.
Samuel Harvey McLeary, of Porto Rico.
John Norton Reynolds, of the District of Columbia.
Lewis Edward Goodier, jr., of New York.
Rufus Foote Maddux, of Kentucky.
Herbert Austin McCune, of Iowa.
Lincoln Beaumont Chambers, of Oregon.
Willis Craig Knight, of Washington.
John Robert Ellis, of Arkansas.
John Mather, of Connecticut.
Chester Raymond Snow, of New Jersey.
Robert Emmett Mason Goolrick, of Virginia.
Walter Putney Boatwright, of Virginia.
John Piper Smith, of Pennsylvania.
Harry Read Vaughan, of Georgia.
Abney Payne, of West Virginia.
Edwin Kennedy Smith, of Tennessee.
Clarence Talmage Marsh, of North Carolina.
John Blackwell Maynard, of Virginia.
Isaac Edwin Titus, of Ohio.
Jacob Frank, of Vermont.
Warren Reigle Bell, of Pennsylvania.
Arthur Griffith Campbell, of Virginia.
John Thomas Rowe, of Virginia.
Frederick Le Roy Martin, of Indiana.

To be second lieutenant, with rank from October 1, 1908.

Sergt. Harold Lincoln Gardiner, One hundred and ninth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be second lieutenant, with rank from June 9, 1908.

Alva Lee, of Wyoming, late midshipman, United States Navy.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from August 29, 1908.

Corp. Roy Walter Winton, Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Sergt. Frederick Caldwell Phelps, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Q. M. Sergt. James Luke Frink, Troop H, Thirteenth Cavalry.

Sergt. John Burges Johnson, Company B, Hospital Corps.

Q. M. Sergt. Edmund Russell Andrews, One hundred and eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Master Gunner Spencer Montgomery Smith, Coast Artillery Corps.

Sergt. Joseph Albert Rogers, Company G, Ninth Infantry.

Sergt. Walter Richard Taliaferro, One hundred and tenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Squadron Sergt. Maj. Henry John Damm, Third Cavalry.

Master Gunner Max Robert Wainer, Coast Artillery Corps.

Sergt. Emmett Wilbur Smith, Company I, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Sergt. Charles Thorpe Griffith, Troop H, Thirteenth Cavalry.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from September 4, 1908.

Robert Henry Willis, jr., of South Carolina.
Charles Elting Coates, of Pennsylvania.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from September 25, 1908.

Martin Conrad Shallenberger, of Nebraska.
 William Baldrige Loughborough, at large.
 James Wallace Peyton, of Virginia.
 Oral Eugene Clark, of Michigan.
 Robert Coker, of Massachusetts.
 Marcel Selby Keene, of Maryland.
 William Ferguson Hoey, jr., of Delaware.
 John Hale Stutesman, of Indiana.
 William Willis Boddie, of North Carolina.
 William Gladstone Langwill, of Iowa.
 James Anthony Sarratt, of South Carolina.
 Frank Melvin Kennedy, of Illinois.
 John Thomas Harris, of West Virginia.
 Albert Sidney Johnston Tucker, of Virginia.
 Marion Ogilvie French, of New York.
 George William Carlyle Whiting, of Virginia.
 George Robbins Simpson, of Virginia.
 Charles Winslow Elliott, of Minnesota.
 James Douglas Rivet, of Massachusetts.
 George Richard Koehler, of New Jersey.
 James Alfred Merritt, of Maryland.
 Oliver Seth Wood, of Arkansas.
 Alexander Warner Cleary, of New York.
 Allen Mitchell Burdett, of Georgia.
 Herbert Clarence Fooks, of Maryland.
 John Register Emory, jr., of Virginia.
 Jacob Herman Rudolph, of Wisconsin.
 Elbe Allen Lathrop, of Minnesota.
 Raymond Ceward Baird, of Iowa.
 Matthew Addison Palen, of California.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. John K. Barton to be Engineer in Chief and Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, vice Engineer in Chief Charles W. Rae, deceased.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles W. Densmore, to be a lieutenant in the navy from the 30th day of July, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Ensign Clarence S. Vanderbeck to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the navy from the 30th day of July, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Clarence S. Vanderbeck to be a lieutenant in the navy from the 30th day of July, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Kirby B. Crittenden to be a lieutenant in the navy from the 1st day of November, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Lieut. Henry T. Baker to be a lieutenant-commander in the navy from the 18th day of November, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander William B. Fletcher, promoted.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the navy from the 3d day of February, 1908, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

William W. Smyth,
 John S. Arwine, jr., and
 Butler Y. Rhodes.

Lieut. Commander John M. Ellicott to be a commander in the navy from the 24th day of April, 1908, vice Commander York Noel, deceased.

Lieut. Commander Charles W. Dyson to be a commander in the navy from the 15th day of May, 1908, vice Commander Frank F. Fletcher, promoted.

Commander Frank E. Beatty to be a captain in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Capt. Charles P. Perkins, retired.

Commander Moses L. Wood to be a captain in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Capt. Theodor Porter, retired.

Commander Robert M. Doyle to be a captain in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Capt. George L. Dyer, retired.

Commander Wythe M. Parks to be a captain in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Capt. Charles W. Bartlett, retired.

Commander Frank H. Bailey, an additional number in grade, to be a captain in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, with Capt. Wythe M. Parks, promoted.

Commander William B. Caperton to be a captain in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Capt. Henry Morrell, retired.

Commander James T. Smith to be a captain in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Capt. John M. Robinson, retired.

Commander George S. Willits to be a captain in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Capt. Robert G. Denig, retired.

Commander Walter F. Worthington to be a captain in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Capt. George H. Peters, retired.

Commander William N. Little to be a captain in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Capt. William C. Eaton, retired.

Lieut. Commander Harry George to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander Frank E. Beatty, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Frederick L. Chapin to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander Moses L. Wood, promoted.

Lieut. Commander William C. Herbert to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander Robert M. Doyle, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Alexander S. Halstead to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander Wythe M. Parks, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Harry A. Field to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander William B. Caperton, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Chester M. Knepper to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander James T. Smith, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Clarence S. Williams to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander George S. Willits, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Frank K. Hill to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander Walter F. Worthington, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Roger Welles to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander William N. Little, promoted.

Lieut. Commander John D. McDonald to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander Horace W. Harrison, retired.

Lieut. Commander Hilary P. Jones, jr., to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander Percival J. Werlich, retired.

Lieut. Commander William R. Shoemaker to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander John L. Gow, retired.

Lieut. Commander Charles M. Fahs to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander Harry Hall, retired.

Lieut. Commander Charles P. Plunkett to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1908, vice Commander James G. Doyle, retired.

Capt. John E. Pillsbury to be a rear-admiral in the navy from the 4th day of July, 1908, vice Rear-Admiral Charles M. Thomas, deceased.

Capt. Adolph Marix, an additional number in grade, to be a rear-admiral in the navy from the 4th day of July, 1908, with Capt. John E. Pillsbury, promoted.

Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers, an additional number in grade, to be a rear-admiral in the navy from the 4th day of July, 1908, with Capt. Adolph Marix, promoted.

Commander Frank H. Eldridge to be a captain in the navy from the 4th day of July, 1908, vice Capt. John E. Pillsbury, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Volney O. Chase to be a commander in the navy from the 4th day of July, 1908, vice Commander Frank H. Eldridge, promoted.

Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll to be a rear-admiral in the navy from the 11th day of July, 1908, vice Rear-Admiral Richardson Clover, retired.

Capt. Seaton Schroeder, an additional number in grade, to be a rear-admiral in the navy from the 11th day of July, 1908, with Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll, promoted.

Capt. Richard Wainwright, an additional number in grade, to be a rear-admiral in the navy from the 11th day of July, 1908, with Capt. Seaton Schroeder, promoted.

Capt. Thomas C. McLean to be a rear-admiral in the navy from the 19th day of July, 1908, vice Rear-Admiral William T. Burwell, retired.

Commander Templin M. Potts to be a captain in the navy from the 19th day of July, 1908, vice Capt. Thomas C. McLean, promoted.

Lieut. Commander George R. Slocum to be a commander in the navy from the 19th day of July, 1908, vice Commander Templin M. Potts, promoted.

Commander Burns T. Walling to be a captain in the navy from the 20th day of July, 1908, vice Capt. Henry McCrea, deceased.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the navy from the 30th day of July, 1908, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade:

Charles H. Bullock,
 Hugh McL. Walker,

John Grady,
Arthur C. Kail, and
Robert W. Kessler.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the navy from the 30th day of July, 1908, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Charles H. Bullock,
Hugh McL. Walker, and
John Grady.

Capt. William J. Barnette to be a rear-admiral in the navy from the 1st day of August, 1908, vice Rear-Admiral William S. Cowles, retired.

Commander Clifford J. Boush to be a captain in the navy from the 1st day of August, 1908, vice Capt. William J. Barnette, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Joseph Strauss to be a commander in the navy from the 3d day of September, 1908, vice Commander James H. Sears, promoted.

Capt. Edwin K. Moore to be a rear-admiral in the navy from the 7th day of September, 1908, vice Rear-Admiral John P. Merrell, retired.

Capt. John A. Rodgers, an additional number in grade, to be a rear-admiral in the navy from the 7th day of September, 1908, with Capt. Edwin K. Moore, promoted.

Commander Abraham E. Culver to be a captain in the navy from the 7th day of September, 1908, vice Capt. Edwin K. Moore, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Robert L. Russell to be a commander in the navy from the 7th day of September, 1908, vice Commander Abraham E. Culver, promoted.

Capt. James D. Adams to be a rear-admiral in the navy from the 25th day of October, 1908, vice Rear-Admiral James H. Dayton, retired.

Commander Henry T. Mayo to be a captain in the navy from the 25th day of October, 1908, vice Capt. James D. Adams, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Harrison A. Bispham to be a commander in the navy from the 25th day of October, 1908, vice Commander Henry T. Mayo, promoted.

Capt. Gottfried Blocklinger to be a rear-admiral in the navy from the 30th day of October, 1908, vice Rear-Admiral Albert R. Couden, retired.

Lieut. Commander Armistead Rust to be a commander in the navy from the 30th day of October, 1908, vice Commander Charles C. Rogers, promoted.

Ensign Edgar G. Oberlin to take rank as an ensign in the navy from the 31st day of January, 1907, to correct the date from which he takes rank as confirmed on May 14, 1908.

Midshipman Sylvester H. Lawton, jr., to be an ensign in the navy from the 31st day of January, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

The following-named midshipmen to be ensigns in the navy from the 13th day of February, 1908, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

George S. Bryan,
Edward S. Moses,
Milo F. Draemel,
Isaac C. Shute,
Henry G. Fuller,
Andrew S. Hickey,
Francis M. Robinson,
John F. Connor,
Charles C. Hartigan,
William H. Booth,
Charles S. McWhorter,
Douglas W. Fuller,
Herbert E. Emerson,
George E. Lake,
Albert S. Rees,
Fred F. Rogers,
Lynn B. Bernheim,
Wilfred E. Clarke,
Garrett K. Davis,
William B. Howe,
Hamilton F. Glover,
Herndon B. Kelly,
Arthur A. Garcelon, jr., and
Jefferson B. Goldman.

Gunner James J. Manning and Boatswain Benjamin J. Greene to be ensigns in the navy from the 30th day of July, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1903, and April 27, 1904.

I nominate the following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the navy from the dates set oppo-

site their names, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade:

Milton E. Lando, October 26, 1907;
Judson L. Taylor, December 17, 1907;
Paul R. Stalnaker, May 3, 1908; and
George S. Hathaway, August 1, 1908.

Passed Asst. Surg. John J. Snyder to be a surgeon in the navy from the 4th day of April, 1908, vice Surg. John E. Page, retired.

Passed Asst. Surg. Edward M. Blackwell to be a surgeon in the navy from the 4th day of April, 1908, vice Surg. John M. Moore, dismissed.

Passed Asst. Surg. George F. Freeman to be a surgeon in the navy from the 2d day of August, 1908, vice Surg. John F. Urie, retired.

Medical Inspector Lucien G. Heneberger to be a medical director in the navy from the 2d day of September, 1908, vice Medical Director Walter A. McClurg, retired.

Surg. Henry T. Percy to be a medical inspector in the navy from the 2d day of September, 1908, vice Medical Inspector Lucien G. Heneberger, promoted.

Surg. James D. Gatewood to be a medical inspector in the navy from the 18th day of September, 1908, vice Medical Inspector John M. Steele, retired.

Surg. Oliver Diehl to be a medical inspector in the navy from the 11th day of October, 1908, vice Medical Inspector Clement Biddle, retired.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the navy from the 15th day of June, 1908, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

David G. Allen, a citizen of Georgia;
Lindsay C. Whiteside, a citizen of Pennsylvania;
Chandler W. Smith, a citizen of Pennsylvania; and
George C. Thomas, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the navy from the 15th day of July, 1908, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Joseph R. Phelps, a citizen of Massachusetts;
George B. Crow, a citizen of Missouri; and
Alfred L. Clifton, a citizen of Delaware.

Harry W. B. Turner, a citizen of California, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy from the 30th day of July, 1908, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Reginald B. Henry, a citizen of New York, and Harry A. Giltner, a citizen of Indiana, to be assistant surgeons in the navy from the 10th day of September, 1908, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

Lloyd P. Shippen, a citizen of Maryland, and Lucius W. Johnson, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be assistant surgeons in the navy from the 17th day of September, 1908, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the navy from the 3d day of October, 1908, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

John B. Pollard, a citizen of Virginia;
Arthur H. Dodge, a citizen of Rhode Island;
George F. Cottle, a citizen of New York; and
William L. Mann, jr., a citizen of Texas.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the navy from the 12th day of October, 1908, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Roy Cuthbertson, a citizen of Michigan;
George B. Whitmore, a citizen of New York;
John A. B. Sinclair, a citizen of Virginia; and
Donald H. Noble, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Passed Asst. Paymaster George P. Auld to be a paymaster in the navy from the 5th day of December, 1906, vice Paymaster Dexter Tiffany, jr., resigned.

Paymaster William J. Littell to be a pay inspector in the navy from the 5th day of April, 1908, vice Pay Inspector Charles S. Williams, promoted.

Passed Asst. Paymaster John A. B. Smith, jr., to be a paymaster in the navy from the 5th day of April, 1908, vice Paymaster William J. Littell, promoted.

Paymaster Martin McM. Ramsay to be a pay inspector in the navy from the 2d day of May, 1908, vice Pay Inspector Thomas J. Cowie, promoted.

Passed Asst. Paymaster Felix R. Holt to be a paymaster in the navy from the 2d day of May, 1908, vice Paymaster Martin McM. Ramsay, promoted.

Passed Asst. Paymaster Emmett C. Gudger to be a paymaster in the navy from the 5th day of May, 1908, vice Paymaster Walter L. Wilson, retired.

The following-named assistant paymasters in the navy to be passed assistant paymasters in the navy from the dates set

opposite their names, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade:

Fred W. Holt, October 23, 1907;
Walter D. Sharp, October 23, 1907;
Raymond B. Westlake, October 23, 1907;
Gordon A. Helmicks, October 23, 1907;
John M. Hancock, October 23, 1907;
Graham M. Adey, October 23, 1907;
George R. Crapo, October 23, 1907;
Thom Williamson, jr., October 23, 1907;
William N. Hughes, October 23, 1907;
Howard H. Alkire, November 30, 1907;
John N. Jordan, January 6, 1908;
Harold W. Browning, March 15, 1908;
Benjamin H. Brooke, July 8, 1908;
Thomas J. Bright, July 8, 1908;
Emory D. Stanley, July 8, 1908;
Lewis W. L. Jennings, July 8, 1908;
Brantz Mayer, July 8, 1908;
Swinton L. Bethea, July 8, 1908;
William G. Neill, July 8, 1908;
Harry E. Collins, July 8, 1908;
John H. Gunnell, July 8, 1908;
Emmett H. Tebeau, July 8, 1908;
Charles E. Parsons, July 8, 1908;
William J. Hine, July 8, 1908;
Francis J. Daly, July 8, 1908; and
Roland W. Schumann, July 8, 1908.

The following-named citizens to be assistant paymasters in the navy from the 23d day of July, 1908, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

William R. Van Buren, a citizen of New York;
Raymond E. Corcoran, a citizen of South Carolina;
Elwood A. Cobey, a citizen of Maryland;
Spencer E. Dickinson, a citizen of California;
Robert S. Chew, jr., a citizen of the District of Columbia;
Russell Van De W. Bleeker, a citizen of New York; and
Thomas R. Le Compte, a citizen of Maryland.

Ensign Allan J. Chantry, jr., to be an assistant naval constructor in the navy from the 30th day of October, 1908, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

The following-named boatswains in the navy to be chief boatswains in the navy from the dates set opposite their names upon the completion of six years' service in present grade:

Daniel Montague, June 15, 1904;
John Winn, November 5, 1907;
John Eberwine, March 11, 1908;
August Wohltman, March 11, 1908;
John A. Riley, March 11, 1908;
William Martin, March 11, 1908; and
Harry G. Jacklin, July 5, 1908.

The following-named gunners to be chief gunners in the navy from the dates set opposite their names upon the completion of six years' service in present grade:

August C. Steinbrenner, August 1, 1906;
Leonard Roll, March 11, 1908;
Isaiah Wilbur, March 11, 1908; and
George A. Messing, March 11, 1908.

Major, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector Rufus H. Lane to be an assistant adjutant and inspector in the United States Marine Corps with the rank of lieutenant-colonel from the 13th day of May, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by an act of Congress approved on that date.

Captain, Assistant Quartermaster William B. Lemly to be an assistant quartermaster in the United States Marine Corps with the rank of major from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice Major, Assistant Quartermaster Charles L. McCawley, promoted.

Captain, Assistant Quartermaster Henry L. Roosevelt to be an assistant quartermaster in the United States Marine Corps with the rank of major from the 13th day of May, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by an act of Congress approved on that date.

Captain, Asst. Paymaster William G. Powell to be an assistant paymaster in the United States Marine Corps with the rank of major from the 13th day of May, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by an act of Congress approved on that date.

First Lieut. Logan Tucker to be an assistant quartermaster in the United States Marine Corps with the rank of captain from the 28th day of September, 1908, vice Captain, Asst. Quartermaster Edwin A. Jonas, retired.

Second Lieut. Edward H. Conger to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 14th day of March, 1908, vice First Lieut. Cleyburn McCauley, retired.

Capt. Philip M. Bannon to be a major in the United States Marine Corps from the 5th day of May, 1908, vice Maj. Edward R. Lowndes, retired.

First Lieut. William H. Pritchett to be a captain in the United States Marine Corps from the 5th day of May, 1908, vice Capt. Philip M. Bannon, promoted.

Second Lieut. Jeter R. Horton to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 5th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. William H. Pritchett, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany to be a colonel in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by an act of Congress approved on that date.

Maj. John A. Lejeune to be a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany, promoted.

Maj. Eli K. Cole to be a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by an act of Congress approved on that date.

Capt. Newt H. Hall to be a major in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice Maj. John A. Lejeune, promoted.

Capt. Henry Leonard to be a major in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice Maj. Smedley D. Butler, an additional number in grade.

Capt. George C. Thorpe to be a major in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice Maj. Henry Leonard, an additional number in grade.

Capt. Charles S. Hill to be a major in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by an act of Congress approved on that date.

Capt. Henry C. Davis to be a major in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by an act of Congress on that date.

First Lieut. William G. Fay to be a captain in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice Capt. Henry Leonard, promoted.

First Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea to be a captain in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice Capt. George C. Thorpe, promoted.

First Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, jr., to be a captain in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice Capt. Henry C. Davis, promoted.

The following-named first lieutenants to be captains in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, to fill vacancies created by an act of Congress approved on that date:

Edward A. Greene,
Edward B. Manwaring,
Thomas M. Clinton,
Hamilton D. South,
James T. Buttrick,
Giles Bishop, jr.,
James K. Tracy,
Arthur J. O'Leary,
Berton W. Sibley,
Frank F. Robards,
William Brackett,
Chandler Campbell,
William L. Redles,
Woodell A. Pickering,
Charles T. Westcott, jr., and
Franklin S. Wiltse.

Second Lieut. Henry N. Manney, jr., to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Frank C. Lander, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Thomas H. Brown, promoted.

Second Lieut. Franklin B. Garrett to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. William G. Fay, promoted.

Second Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Eli T. Fryer, promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur A. Racicot, jr., to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Edward A. Greene, promoted.

Second Lieut. Tom D. Barber to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Hamilton D. South, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hermann T. Vulte to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. James T. Buttrick, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward W. Sturdevant, jr., to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Giles Bishop, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Andrew B. Drum to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. James K. Tracy, promoted.

Second Lieut. Victor I. Morrison to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Ellis B. Miller, promoted.

Second Lieut. Maurice E. Shearer to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Arthur J. O'Leary, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ward Ellis to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Berton W. Sibley, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Lutz to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. William Brackett, promoted.

Second Lieut. Calhoun Ancrum to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Chandler Campbell, promoted.

Second Lieut. David M. Randall to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. William L. Redles, promoted.

Second Lieut. John R. Henley to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Charles T. Westcott, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry S. Green to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Franklin S. Wiltse, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Frederick A. Ramsey, promoted.

The following-named second lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps to be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, to fill vacancies created in that grade by an act of Congress approved on that date:

Howard W. Stone,
Bennet Puryear, jr.,
William W. Buckley,
William C. Wise, jr.,
William D. Smith,
Harold B. Pratt, and
Randolph Coyle.

First Lieut. Frederick A. Ramsey to be a captain in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, to fill a vacancy created by an act of Congress approved on that date.

First Lieut. John A. Hughes to be a captain in the United States Marine Corps from the 14th day of May, 1908, vice Capt. Harold C. Reisinger, appointed captain, assistant quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Philip H. Torrey to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 14th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Earl H. Ellis, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Denig to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 14th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. John A. Hughes, promoted.

Second Lieut. Logan Tucker to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 14th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Frank Halford, appointed a captain, assistant quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Charles S. McReynolds to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 14th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Walter E. Noa, appointed a captain, assistant quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Charles F. B. Price to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 14th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Seth Williams, appointed a captain, assistant quartermaster.

Second Lieut. William C. Powers, jr., to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 14th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Davis B. Wills, appointed a captain, assistant paymaster.

Second Lieut. Russell H. Davis to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 14th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Edward W. Banker, appointed a captain, assistant quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Sydney S. Lee to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 14th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. Charles R. Sanderson, appointed a captain, assistant quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Robert Tittoni to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 17th day of May, 1908, vice First Lieut. William A. Howard, retired.

First Lieut. Thomas C. Turner to be a captain in the United States Marine Corps from the 17th day of June, 1908, vice Capt. Henry O. Bisset, retired.

Second Lieut. Ross E. Rowell to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 17th day of June, 1908, vice First Lieut. Thomas C. Turner, promoted.

Capt. Smedley D. Butler to be a major in the United States Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1908, vice Maj. Eli K. Cole, promoted.

Templin M. Potts, jr., a citizen of West Virginia, to be a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 10th day of March, 1905, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Clarke H. Wells, a citizen of the District of Columbia, to be a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from the 9th day of September, 1908, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

James A. Chambliss to be postmaster at Enterprise, Ala., in place of James A. Chambliss. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1908.

William B. Dale to be postmaster at Camden, Ala., in place of William J. Leppert, resigned.

Daniel A. Ewing to be postmaster at Florala, Ala., in place of Theodore S. Lanz, resigned.

May T. Fowler to be postmaster at Uniontown, Ala., in place of May T. Fowler. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1908.

A. W. Hawke to be postmaster at Samson, Ala. Office became presidential April 1, 1908.

Henry L. Marsh to be postmaster at Abbeville, Ala. Office became presidential April 1, 1906.

James W. Pilgreen to be postmaster at Calera, Ala. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Thomas H. Stephens to be postmaster at Gadsden, Ala., in place of Thomas H. Stephens. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1908.

Byron Trammell to be postmaster at Dothan, Ala., in place of Byron Trammell. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1908.

Robert H. Trammell to be postmaster at Lockhart, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Charley N. Thompson to be postmaster at Piedmont, Ala., in place of Charley N. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1908.

William Wagner to be postmaster at Atmore, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1906.

Newton L. Wilson to be postmaster at Blocton, Ala., in place of Newton L. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired June 19, 1906.

Lea Woodruff to be postmaster at Demopolis, Ala., in place of Wiley F. Kennamer. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1907.

ARKANSAS.

James F. Burrus to be postmaster at Atkins, Ark. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Lyman S. Roach to be postmaster at Texarkana, Ark., in place of Lyman S. Roach. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1909.

J. E. Woodson to be postmaster at Hope, Ark., in place of James R. Gibson. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1908.

CALIFORNIA.

John M. Jolley to be postmaster at Oceanside, Cal., in place of John M. Jolley. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

James G. Mason to be postmaster at Menlo Park, Cal., in place of Jane E. Loveland, resigned.

Oscar L. Meek to be postmaster at Marysville, Cal., in place of John P. Swift, resigned.

Esther Murphy to be postmaster at Alhambra, Cal., in place of Frank B. Elwood, resigned.

Frederick B. Nichols to be postmaster at McCloud, Cal., in place of Frederick B. Nichols. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Nellie Pellet to be postmaster at Brawley, Cal. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

H. C. Trippett to be postmaster at Roseville, Cal. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

J. H. Williams to be postmaster at Compton, Cal., in place of Lorenzo A. Rockwell, removed.

COLORADO.

Francis M. Carman to be postmaster at Limon, Colo. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Henry W. Lance to be postmaster at Rocky Ford, Colo., in place of Henry W. Lance. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1908.

Griffith R. Lewis to be postmaster at Cripple Creek, Colo., in place of Daniel M. Sullivan. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1908.

Robert S. Lewis to be postmaster at Canon City, Colo., in place of Robert S. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1908.

CONNECTICUT.

John W. Cook to be postmaster at Beacon Falls, Conn. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Alexander B. Gardner to be postmaster at Milford, Conn., in place of Alexander B. Gardner. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1908.

Harvey S. Halligan to be postmaster at Seymour, Conn., in place of Wilbur W. Smith, deceased.

Nelson R. Jessup to be postmaster at Stamford, Conn., in place of Joshua A. Fessenden, deceased.

William L. Judson to be postmaster at Woodbury, Conn. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

William H. Kelsey to be postmaster at Clinton Conn., in place of William H. Kelsey. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Giles P. Lecrenier to be postmaster at Moodus, Conn. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Charles H. Taylor to be postmaster at Georgetown, Conn. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

DELAWARE.

John R. Black to be postmaster at Milton, Del. Office became presidential April 1, 1908.

FLORIDA.

Frank Vans Agnew to be postmaster at Kissimmee, Fla., in place of Willard L. Van Duzor, removed.

Charles E. Barnes to be postmaster at Plant City, Fla., in place of Eben B. Trask, resigned.

Newell B. Hull to be postmaster at Starke, Fla., in place of Newell B. Hull. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1908.

Charles H. Jones to be postmaster at Quincy, Fla., in place of George A. W. Wendell, resigned.

GEORGIA.

John R. Barclay to be postmaster at Rome, Ga., in place of John R. Barclay. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

William T. Edwards to be postmaster at Canton, Ga., in place of William T. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

George B. Grier to be postmaster at Dublin, Ga., in place of Clark Grier, resigned.

Helen D. Longstreet to be postmaster at Gainesville, Ga., in place of Helen D. Longstreet. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1908.

Henry M. Miller to be postmaster at Colquitt, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Thomas M. Scovill to be postmaster at Oglethorpe, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

HAWAII.

M. T. Lyons to be postmaster at Wailuku, Hawaii, in place of Vette A. Vetlesen. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

IDAHO.

Charles C. Moore to be postmaster at St. Anthony, Idaho, in place of Marcellus J. Gray, removed.

A. T. Shane to be postmaster at Idaho Falls, Idaho, in place of Ed F. Winn, removed.

Thomas C. White to be postmaster at St. Maries, Idaho. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

ILLINOIS.

John F. Ashwill to be postmaster at Toledo, Ill., in place of John F. Ashwill. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1908.

Henry C. Bogue to be postmaster at Vermont, Ill., in place of Henry C. Bogue. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1908.

Theodore Boltenstern to be postmaster at Cambridge, Ill., in place of Swan J. Chilberg, resigned.

Orange L. Campbell to be postmaster at Knoxville, Ill., in place of Orange L. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Frank J. Chapman to be postmaster at McLeansboro, Ill., in place of Augustus Gibson, deceased.

Albert S. Corl to be postmaster at North Crystal Lake, Ill. (late Munda), in place of Albert S. Corl. To change name of office.

Joel W. Ellis to be postmaster at Seneca, Ill., in place of Joel W. Ellis. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

John Holliday to be postmaster at Kirkwood, Ill., in place of John Holliday. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Henry C. Jones to be postmaster at Marion, Ill., in place of Henry C. Jones. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

William A. Kelly to be postmaster at West Frankfort, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1908.

Warren J. Lincoln to be postmaster at Mount Pulaski, Ill., in place of Warren J. Lincoln. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Robert L. Lutton to be postmaster at Clifton, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Henry P. Miller to be postmaster at Cobden, Ill., in place of Orlando E. Baldwin, resigned.

Robert J. Morray to be postmaster at Creal Springs, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Fred W. Pattee to be postmaster at Elburn, Ill., in place of Fred W. Pattee. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Edgar Rodee to be postmaster at Prophetstown, Ill., in place of Ansel B. Case, resigned.

Paul P. Shutt to be postmaster at Paris, Ill., in place of George W. Baber, deceased.

Frederick J. Simater to be postmaster at Minonk, Ill., in place of Alfred R. Wilcox, resigned.

William L. Spear to be postmaster at Rankin, Ill., in place of Samuel S. Irwin. Incumbent's commission expires January 9, 1909.

J. W. Thompson to be postmaster at Granite City, Ill., in place of Frank M. Cauger. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Charles G. Watrous to be postmaster at Waukegan, Ill., in place of Charles G. Watrous. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1908.

INDIANA.

Joseph E. Gordon to be postmaster at Versailles, Ind., in place of Lewis A. Lee, resigned.

Charles E. Hillstrom to be postmaster at Chesterton, Ind., in place of Charles E. Hillstrom. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Charles Fremont Hoover to be postmaster at Akron, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Knute D. Porter to be postmaster at Hagerstown, Ind., in place of Knute D. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1908.

William E. Sholty to be postmaster at Windfall, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Phineas O. Small to be postmaster at Laporte, Ind., in place of Phineas O. Small. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1908.

Moses Specter to be postmaster at East Chicago, Ind., in place of Mary Ann Ross. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

IOWA.

Carlos G. Aldrich to be postmaster at Schaller, Iowa, in place of Charles G. Aldrich. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Martin A. Aagaard to be postmaster at Lake Mills, Iowa, in place of Ferdinand A. Christensen. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

George Banger to be postmaster at Laporte City, Iowa, in place of George Banger. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Charles O. Barry to be postmaster at Walker, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Edgar O. Beanblossom to be postmaster at Whiting, Iowa, in place of Edgar O. Beanblossom. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Dennis Bittner to be postmaster at Olin, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

William L. Comstock to be postmaster at Mechanicsville, Iowa, in place of William L. Comstock. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1908.

Hans Evenson to be postmaster at Calmar, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Fred J. Fearis to be postmaster at Richland, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

John H. Hunt to be postmaster at Allison, Iowa, in place of Lambert J. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

J. E. T. Johnson to be postmaster at Gowrie, Iowa, in place of Victor Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1908.

Louis N. Kramer to be postmaster at McGregor, Iowa, in place of Alonzo C. Boyle, resigned.

Frank J. Mann to be postmaster at Burt, Iowa, in place of Lincoln Hall, resigned.

John C. Meredith to be postmaster at Allerton, Iowa, in place of Samuel H. Hedrix, resigned.

A. W. Sleeper to be postmaster at Sheldon, Iowa, in place of Joe Morton, resigned.

Lewis W. Sley to be postmaster at Oxford Junction, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Charles Smith to be postmaster at Clarence, Iowa, in place of Charles Smith. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1908.

Charles M. Stevens to be postmaster at Williams, Iowa. Office became presidential April 1, 1908.

L. H. Surber to be postmaster at Indianola, Iowa, in place of Evan B. Dowell. Incumbent's commission expired April 19, 1908.

Frank J. Tishenbanner to be postmaster at Gilmore City, Iowa, in place of Lyman Beers, resigned.

W. H. Vance to be postmaster at Winterset, Iowa, in place of Edward M. Smith, resigned.

KANSAS.

Eli A. Baum to be postmaster at Burden, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Orlando A. Cheney to be postmaster at Fort Scott, Kans., in place of Orlando A. Cheney. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1908.

Frank S. McKelvey to be postmaster at Gas, Kans., in place of Frank S. McKelvey. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1908.

Lewis Pickrell to be postmaster at Minneapolis, Kans., in place of Thomas E. Hurley, resigned.

KENTUCKY.

Charles Cowell to be postmaster at Earlington, Ky., in place of Charles G. Robinson, deceased.

George A. Harding to be postmaster at Campbellsville, Ky., in place of Thomas C. Taylor, removed.

H. G. Hicks to be postmaster at Olive Hill, Ky. Office became presidential January 1, 1907.

William H. Jones to be postmaster at Glasgow, Ky., in place of James F. Taylor, resigned.

William J. Manby to be postmaster at La Grange, Ky., in place of Joseph P. Bozarth. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

John D. Littlejohn to be postmaster at Grayson, Ky. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

John W. Shields to be postmaster at Williamstown, Ky., in place of John W. Shields. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

William A. Wallace to be postmaster at Leitchfield, Ky., in place of Daniel O'Riley. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

LOUISIANA.

Philip P. Blanchard to be postmaster at White Castle, La., in place of Randolph Blanchard, resigned.

Joseph J. Lafargue to be postmaster at Donaldsonville, La., in place of John F. Terrio, deceased.

Theodore W. Schmidt to be postmaster at Patterson, La., in place of John A. Duplan, deceased.

Margarette L. Tatum to be postmaster at Gibsland, La. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

MAINE.

Edward B. Buck to be postmaster at Foxcroft, Me., in place of Edward B. Buck. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1908.

Freeman D. Dearth to be postmaster at Dexter, Me., in place of Freeman D. Dearth. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1908.

Charles B. Haskell to be postmaster at Pittsfield, Me., in place of Oramel Murray, deceased.

Charles A. Lang to be postmaster at Harrison, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Frank W. Mallett to be postmaster at Fort Kent, Me. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Charles F. Plumly to be postmaster at Lincoln, Me., in place of Charles F. Plumly. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1908.

MARYLAND.

Ida E. Macfarlane to be postmaster at Mount Savage, Md. Office became presidential January 1, 1908.

Daniel R. Randall to be postmaster at Annapolis, Md., in place of Washington G. Tuck, deceased.

Asbury C. Riley to be postmaster at Snow Hill, Md., in place of Charles W. Farrow, removed.

Rose E. Walls to be postmaster at Millington, Md. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Samuel Atwell to be postmaster at Kingston, Mass., in place of Samuel Atwell. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1908.

James S. Burbank to be postmaster at Mattapoisett, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Eunice Agnes Burch to be postmaster at Sheffield, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Asa B. Fay to be postmaster at Northboro, Mass., in place of Asa B. Fay. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1908.

Harrison V. Hall to be postmaster at Wrentham, Mass. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

George E. Ricker to be postmaster at Merrimac, Mass., in place of George E. Ricker. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Joseph C. Sheehan to be postmaster at East Bridgewater, Mass., in place of Joseph C. Sheehan. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1908.

Charles J. Shepard to be postmaster at Waltham, Mass., in place of Charles J. Shepard. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1908.

Osgood L. Small to be postmaster at Sagamore, Mass. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

George M. Solomon to be postmaster at Hinsdale, Mass. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Elmer Standley to be postmaster at Beverly Farms, Mass., in place of Elmer Standley. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1908.

Marie E. White to be postmaster at South Hadley, Mass., in place of Marie E. White. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1908.

William F. Wiley to be postmaster at Peabody, Mass., in place of William F. Wiley. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1908.

MICHIGAN.

Eber S. Andrews to be postmaster at Williamston, Mich., in place of Eber S. Andrews. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Stuart Beatty to be postmaster at Utica, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Thomas H. Berryman to be postmaster at Mohawk, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Charles M. Butler to be postmaster at Morenci, Mich., in place of Charles M. Butler. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Theron D. Childs to be postmaster at Three Oaks, Mich., in place of Theron D. Childs. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

David J. Evans to be postmaster at Millington, Mich., in place of Henry B. Henderson, removed.

Charles W. Glover to be postmaster at Bear Lake, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Jens Hemingsen to be postmaster at Grant, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

A. M. Humphrey to be postmaster at Saline, Mich., in place of George Burkhart, resigned.

William F. Johnston to be postmaster at Roscommon, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Christopher C. Smith to be postmaster at Algonac, Mich., in place of Christopher C. Smith. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

William Trevarthen to be postmaster at South Range, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

MINNESOTA.

Marion G. Crawford to be postmaster at Lakefield, Minn., in place of Marion G. Crawford. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

F. E. Toomey to be postmaster at Scanlon, Minn., in place of Theodore G. Fasteen, removed.

James Walker to be postmaster at Ellsworth, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

MISSISSIPPI.

Dozier Anderson to be postmaster at Tupelo, Miss., in place of Dozier Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1906.

James N. Atkinson to be postmaster at Summit, Miss., in place of Lea Van Sample, removed.

Edward F. Brennan to be postmaster at Brookhaven, Miss., in place of Edward H. Thompson, removed.

Jasper F. Butler to be postmaster at Holly Springs, Miss., in place of Priscilla S. Scruggs, removed.

W. J. Price to be postmaster at Meridian, Miss., in place of Andrew J. Hyde, resigned.

Thomas Richardson to be postmaster at Port Gibson, Miss., in place of Thomas Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1908.

MISSOURI.

Henry A. Herkstroeter to be postmaster at Washington, Mo., in place of Albert C. Krog, resigned.

John W. Key to be postmaster at Mountain Grove, Mo., in place of John W. Key. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1908.

Iola W. Morsey to be postmaster at Warrenton, Mo., in place of Iola W. Morsey. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1908.

William F. Norris to be postmaster at Perry, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1908.

Edwin W. Pritchett to be postmaster at Martinsburg, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1908.

George Stoolfer to be postmaster at Skidmore, Mo., in place of Thomas L. Howden, removed.

James A. Williams to be postmaster at Crane, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

MONTANA.

Richard W. Garland to be postmaster at Malta, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

NEBRASKA.

Augustine A. Hyers to be postmaster at Havelock, Nebr., in place of Augustine A. Hyers. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Charles F. Leetham to be postmaster at St. Paul, Nebr., in place of Ches Chinn, resigned.

Charles W. Meeker to be postmaster at Imperial, Nebr. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Isaac Roush to be postmaster at Kimball, Nebr. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Clifton F. Stockwell to be postmaster at Bassett, Nebr. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Fay Whitfield to be postmaster at Peru, Nebr., in place of Fay Whitfield. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

NEVADA.

Herbert Badt to be postmaster at Wells, Nev. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Jessie E. Burnett to be postmaster at McGill, Nev. (late Smelter). Office became presidential October 1, 1908, and to change name of office.

George C. Fetterman to be postmaster at Caliente, Nev. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Fred L. Littell to be postmaster at Yerington, Nev. Office became presidential January 1, 1908.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Joseph H. Avery to be postmaster at Milton, N. H., in place of Joseph H. Avery. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1908.

John H. Brown to be postmaster at Concord, N. H., in place of John H. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1908.

E. Bertram Pike to be postmaster at Pike, N. H., in place of Edwin B. Pike, deceased.

NEW JERSEY.

Frederick P. Baker to be postmaster at Millington, N. J., in place of Frederick P. Baker. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1908.

Albert M. Bradshaw to be postmaster at Lakewood, N. J., in place of Albert M. Bradshaw. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1908.

Frederick W. Bohlen to be postmaster at Maurer, N. J. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Charles F. Burney to be postmaster at Bradley Beach, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Charles S. Day to be postmaster at New Market, N. J. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Thomas Graham to be postmaster at Point Pleasant, N. J., in place of Thomas Graham. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1908.

Arthur F. Stecher to be postmaster at Riverside, N. J., in place of August C. Stecher, deceased.

NEW MEXICO.

Robert Kellahin to be postmaster at Roswell, N. Mex., in place of Robert Kellahin. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Ira O. Wetmore to be postmaster at Carrizozo, N. Mex. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

NEW YORK.

Arthur C. Agan to be postmaster at Fayetteville, N. Y., in place of Arthur C. Agan. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1908.

N. Austin Baker to be postmaster at Salem, N. Y., in place of N. Austin Baker. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1908.

Flora E. Bassett to be postmaster at Walton, N. Y., in place of Charles B. Bassett, deceased.

Thomas A. Braniff to be postmaster at New Brighton, N. Y., in place of John H. Eadie, deceased.

Robert P. Brown to be postmaster at West New Brighton, N. Y., in place of Robert P. Brown. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1908.

Thomas A. Chisholm to be postmaster at Fort Covington, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Orley W. Closson to be postmaster at Schuylerville, N. Y. (late Schuylersville), in place of Orley W. Closson, to change name of office.

William H. Clark to be postmaster at Nichols, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Henry E. Corwin to be postmaster at Bellport, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

William Cowie to be postmaster at Syracuse, N. Y., in place of Dwight H. Bruce, deceased.

Fred A. Davis to be postmaster at Fort Edward, N. Y., in place of Fred A. Davis. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1908.

Timothy Dinneen to be postmaster at St. Johnsville, N. Y., in place of James Fox. Incumbent's commission expired March 12, 1908.

Charles W. Fletcher to be postmaster at Montour Falls, N. Y., in place of Charles B. Ball, removed.

Horace B. Fromer to be postmaster at Hunter, N. Y., in place of Alfred E. Greene, deceased.

Lee V. Gardner to be postmaster at Centerville Station, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

John F. Heim to be postmaster at Lancaster, N. Y., in place of John F. Heim. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1908.

Durward B. Kelly to be postmaster at Griffin Corners, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Annie Larrabee to be postmaster at Oyster Bay, N. Y., in place of Annie Larrabee. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1908.

William J. McClure to be postmaster at Delanson, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Jonathan B. Morey to be postmaster at Dansville, N. Y., in place of Frank J. McNeil. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1907.

Henry Morgan to be postmaster at Aurora, N. Y., in place of Christopher B. Morgan, resigned.

George Mumford to be postmaster at Milford, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Frederick B. Powell to be postmaster at Amityville, N. Y., in place of Frederick B. Powell. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1908.

William Purcell to be postmaster at Scottsville, N. Y., in place of William Purcell. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1908.

Frank Stumpf to be postmaster at Stillwater, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Alexander S. Taylor to be postmaster at Westbury, N. Y. (late Westbury Station), in place of Alexander S. Taylor, to change name of office.

Mortimer R. Tefft to be postmaster at Greenwich, N. Y., in place of Mortimer R. Tefft. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

Frederick Torns to be postmaster at Lindenhurst, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Charles K. Williams to be postmaster at Phoenix, N. Y., in place of Oscar E. Ward, deceased.

NORTH CAROLINA.

John M. Burrows to be postmaster at Ashboro, N. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1908.

Daniel E. Forrest to be postmaster at Effand, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Augusta Meares to be postmaster at Clarkton, N. C. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Benjamin O. Morris to be postmaster at Mocksville, N. C., in place of Edwin H. Morris, resigned.

Zach Stephenson to be postmaster at Clayton, N. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1908.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Perry Brown to be postmaster at Sherwood, N. Dak. Office became presidential July 1, 1906.

William T. Cameron to be postmaster at Aneta, N. Dak., in place of Bertha M. Gunderson. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Henry Engelter to be postmaster at New Salem, N. Dak., in place of Henry Engelter. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1908.

Alice Gilbertson to be postmaster at Towner, N. Dak., in place of Joseph L. Killion. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1907.

OHIO.

Harlow N. Aldrich to be postmaster at Elmore, Ohio, in place of Harlow N. Aldrich. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1908.

William S. Atkinson to be postmaster at Salem, Ohio, in place of Frederick T. Miles. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1908.

George C. Braden to be postmaster at Warren, Ohio, in place of John Campbell. Incumbent's commission expires January 20, 1909.

Edward H. Collins to be postmaster at Bedford, Ohio, in place of Charles B. Marble, deceased.

Selah S. Connell to be postmaster at West Carrollton, Ohio, in place of Selah S. Connell. Incumbent's commission expired February 13, 1906.

John Ellis to be postmaster at Massillon, Ohio, in place of Louis A. Koons. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1908.

E. C. Gething to be postmaster at Hubbard, Ohio, in place of William M. Evans. Incumbent's commission expired February 29, 1908.

Herman C. Glander to be postmaster at West Alexandria, Ohio. Office became presidential January 1, 1907.

W. E. Halley to be postmaster at Greenville, Ohio, in place of Alonzo L. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

Thomas L. Knauf to be postmaster at Calla, Ohio, in place of Thomas L. Knauf. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1908.

Henry M. Larkins to be postmaster at Sebring, Ohio, in place of Henry M. Larkins. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1908.

James H. Muir to be postmaster at Pemberville, Ohio. Office became presidential January 1, 1908.

John K. Niesz to be postmaster at Maumee, Ohio, in place of David H. Perrin, removed.

William C. Newell to be postmaster at Bainbridge, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Lee G. Pennock to be postmaster at Urbana, Ohio, in place of Roger H. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired March 13, 1907.

W. A. Ritter to be postmaster at Napoleon, Ohio, in place of Elmer A. Palmer. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1908.

Charles L. Thompson to be postmaster at Georgetown, Ohio, in place of Mary L. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Henry S. Winsper to be postmaster at East Palestine, Ohio, in place of George B. Alaback. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

OKLAHOMA.

Henry Amey to be postmaster at Fort Cobb, Okla. Office became presidential January 1, 1908.

Alfred M. Clark to be postmaster at Gage, Okla., in place of Alfred M. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1908.

Stephen A. Douglas to be postmaster at Ardmore, Okla., in place of Stephen A. Douglas. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1908.

Horace Gray to be postmaster at Tahlequah, Okla., in place of Robert B. Ross, resigned.

Ira A. Hill to be postmaster at Cherokee, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1905.

Alexander B. Holliday to be postmaster at Crescent, Okla. Office became presidential January 1, 1908.

Will Huston to be postmaster at Thomas, Okla., in place of William Thomas, resigned.

Walter F. McCague to be postmaster at Ralston, Okla. Office became presidential January 1, 1908.

Erastus G. McRee to be postmaster at Granite, Okla., in place of Thomas J. Molinari, resigned.

Downey Milburne to be postmaster at Coweta, Okla., in place of Adolphus D. Orcutt, resigned.

Alice M. Robertson to be postmaster at Muskogee, Okla., in place of Alice M. Robertson. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1908.

George Ruddell to be postmaster at Weatherford, Okla., in place of Adolph Bollenbach. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1908.

A. J. Thompson to be postmaster at Okarche, Okla., in place of Gustave A. Hall, resigned.

Merrel L. Thompson to be postmaster at Hartshorne, Okla., in place of Francis M. Savage. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1907.

John D. Wilkins to be postmaster at Pryor (late Pryor Creek), Okla., in place of Flavius J. Sullivan. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907. To change name of office.

Benjamin F. Williams to be postmaster at Sayre, Okla., in place of Benjamin F. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

OREGON.

John E. Loggan to be postmaster at Burns, Oreg., in place of Frank W. Welcome, removed.

Land B. Rutherford to be postmaster at Rainier, Oreg., in place of Lucien R. Farris, resigned.

Ben Weathers to be postmaster at Enterprise, Oreg., in place of W. T. Bell, resigned.

John C. Young to be postmaster at Portland, Oreg., in place of John W. Minto. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1908.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Marcellus J. B. Brooks to be postmaster at Driftwood, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Clara Brown to be postmaster at Linesville, Pa., in place of William E. Brown, deceased.

Frank M. Butterfield to be postmaster at New Milford, Pa., in place of Gardner C. Howell, removed.

Elmer D. Carl to be postmaster at Greencastle, Pa., in place of Elmer D. Carl. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1908.

Thomas J. Davis to be postmaster at Avoca, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1906.

Henry O. Garber to be postmaster at Berwyn, Pa., in place of Henry O. Garber. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1908.

William S. Gleason to be postmaster at Johnsonburg, Pa., in place of William S. Gleason. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1908.

John Gowland to be postmaster at Philipsburg, Pa., in place of John Gowland. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1908.

Ralph M. Lashelle, sr., to be postmaster at Centralia, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Timothy J. Leahy to be postmaster at Sayre, Pa., in place of George D. Bonfoey, removed.

Iddo M. Lewis to be postmaster at Rossiter, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Frank J. Roethline to be postmaster at Northampton, Pa., in place of Frank J. Roethline. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Royal A. Stratton to be postmaster at Conneaut Lake, Pa., in place of Royal A. Stratton. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1908.

Albert H. Swing to be postmaster at Coatesville, Pa., in place of Albert H. Swing. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1908.

Frank M. Tiffany to be postmaster at Dalton, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

RHODE ISLAND.

Nathaniel H. Brown to be postmaster at East Greenwich, R. I., in place of Nathaniel H. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1908.

Hulda J. Fessenden to be postmaster at Saylesville, R. I., in place of Hulda J. Fessenden. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1908.

Edward W. Jones to be postmaster at River Point, R. I., in place of Edward W. Jones. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1908.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W. Clarence Clinkscales to be postmaster at Belton, S. C., in place of William C. Brown, resigned.

Allen T. Collins to be postmaster at Conway, S. C., in place of Benjamin G. Collins, resigned.

Alonzo M. Folger to be postmaster at Easley, S. C., in place of Alonzo M. Folger. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1908.

Arthur R. Garner to be postmaster at Timmons ville, S. C., in place of Arthur R. Garner. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Thomas Hester to be postmaster at Gaffney, S. C., in place of Alfred R. N. Folger. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1907.

Lella Jackson Huntley to be postmaster at Cheraw, S. C., in place of Mary L. Wells, resigned.

Louis Jacobs to be postmaster at Kingstree, S. C., in place of Louis Jacobs. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

J. R. Calder to be postmaster at Edgemont, S. Dak., in place of James A. Stewart, resigned.

Irene Fuller to be postmaster at Blunt, S. Dak. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Frank E. McLaughlin to be postmaster at Geddes, S. Dak., in place of William A. Lyons, resigned.

Marion H. Moore to be postmaster at Bellefourche, S. Dak., in place of Daniel J. Arnold, resigned.

Thomas T. Smith to be postmaster at Canton, S. Dak., in place of Thomas T. Smith. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Frank B. Williams to be postmaster at Hurley, S. Dak., in place of John J. Mansfield. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

TENNESSEE.

William A. Anderson to be postmaster at Bellbuckle, Tenn., in place of Robert A. Espey, resigned.

James L. Cotham to be postmaster at Hohenwald, Tenn. Office became presidential April 1, 1908.

John W. Jackson to be postmaster at Columbia, Tenn., in place of Archelaus M. Hughes, removed.

William T. Smythe to be postmaster at Mountain City, Tenn., in place of William T. Smythe. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1909.

TEXAS.

John D. Anderson to be postmaster at Miles, Tex. (late Miles Station), in place of John D. Anderson, to change name of office.

George W. Andruss to be postmaster at Rotan, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

W. L. Brown to be postmaster at Hamlin, Tex. Office became presidential June 1, 1908.

John Edwin Clarke to be postmaster at Knox City, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Harry H. Cooper to be postmaster at Nacogdoches, Tex., in place of Harry H. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1907.

C. A. Cox to be postmaster at Lott, Tex., in place of J. M. Westmoreland, resigned.

David C. Dodge to be postmaster at Claude, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Christian Doss to be postmaster at Palacios, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

George C. Hopkins to be postmaster at Winnsboro, Tex., in place of Isham Russell. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1908.

J. S. House to be postmaster at Kingsville, Tex., in place of R. G. Flats, resigned.

Albert S. Jones to be postmaster at Kosse, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Robert B. Rentfro to be postmaster at Brownsville, Tex., in place of Joel B. Sharpe. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1908.

Joseph Stanley to be postmaster at Schulenburg, Tex., in place of George W. Hoeffert, removed.

Elisa Palacios Stockwell to be postmaster at San Diego, Tex., in place of Jose V. Palacios, resigned.

Ernest R. Williams to be postmaster at Hamilton, Tex., in place of Ernest R. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1907.

VERMONT.

Lyman P. Bailey to be postmaster at Putney, Vt., in place of Lyman P. Bailey. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

VIRGINIA.

William S. Gregory, jr., to be postmaster at Drakes Branch, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

Frederick I. Hammer to be postmaster at Keysville, Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1907.

R. L. Hervey to be postmaster at Chase City, Va., in place of John M. Sloan, deceased.

Frank D. Lumpkin to be postmaster at Danville, Va., in place of Champ T. Barksdale. Incumbent's commission expired June 25, 1906.

Harry A. Sager to be postmaster at Herndon, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

E. T. Sproles to be postmaster at Clinchport, Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1908.

B. P. Wall to be postmaster at Pine Beach, Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1908.

WASHINGTON.

John W. Conn to be postmaster at Camas, Wash. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

George W. Edgerton to be postmaster at Puyallup, Wash., in place of George W. Edgerton. Incumbent's commission expired February 29, 1908.

Theo Hall to be postmaster at Medical Lake, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

A. C. Johansen to be postmaster at Enumclaw, Wash., in place of Maude Potter, resigned.

George F. Russell to be postmaster at Seattle, Wash., in place of George M. Stewart, removed.

WEST VIRGINIA.

J. W. Edwards to be postmaster at Welch, W. Va., in place of E. Leslie Long, resigned.

WISCONSIN.

Altie B. Barnard to be postmaster at Redgranite, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

Fred A. Brandt to be postmaster at Sparta, Wis., in place of De Witt C. Beebe, deceased.

John L. Extrom to be postmaster at Tomahawk, Wis., in place of Ambrose K. Woodworth, deceased.

Isa Faulds to be postmaster at Arcadia, Wis., in place of George H. Dodge, deceased.

Ray Haggerty to be postmaster at Park Falls, Wis., in place of Anton J. Haas, resigned.

Robert Johnson to be postmaster at Mellen, Wis., in place of Robert Johnson. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1908.

Asenath A. Kasson to be postmaster at Mattoon, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

George E. King to be postmaster at Winneconne, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1908.

William Knelling to be postmaster at Shullsburg, Wis., in place of William Knelling. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1908.

Judson L. Marvin to be postmaster at Mauston, Wis., in place of William Case, deceased.

Thomas Stout, jr., to be postmaster at Clear Lake, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

WYOMING.

Frederick E. Davis to be postmaster at Wheatland, Wyo., in place of Frederick E. Davis. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1908.

William O'Connell to be postmaster at Kemmerer, Wyo., in place of Nora Sammon, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 8, 1908.

POSTMASTERS.

GEORGIA.

Helen D. Longstreet at Gainesville, Ga.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 8, 1908.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D.
The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might have to make, report that they have performed that duty, and the President has replied that he would communicate to the Congress by a message in writing.

APPOINTMENTS ON COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the following appointments to committees:

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HIGGINS, to the Committee on the Judiciary, in place of Mr. Littlefield.

Mr. MARTIN, to the Committee on Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. Parker, deceased.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order. While we are waiting for the message I think the House can proceed with business.

IMMIGRATION STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York demands the regular order. The Chair lays before the House from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 13851) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new immigration station thereon at the city of Boston, Mass., with a Senate amendment. The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment, agree to the conference asked for by the Senate, and that the Chair appoint the conferees.

The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker announced the following conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey, Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts, and Mr. BURNETT.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 21052) to amend sections 11 and 13 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and to provide uniform rule for the naturalization throughout the United States," with Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, agree to the conference asked for by the Senate, and that the Chair appoint the conferees.

The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker announced the following conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey, Mr. BENNET of New York, and Mr. BURNETT.

AMENDING SECTION 1 OF THE PASSENGER ACT OF 1882.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill S. 5083, to amend section 1 of the passenger act of 1882, with House amendments.

The amendments were read.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its amendments, and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the following conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey, Mr. BENNET of New York, and Mr. BURNETT.

The SPEAKER. The business on the Speaker's table having been disposed of so far as demanded, the Clerk will call the committees.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

The Clerk called the committees.

REGULATION OF SHIPMENTS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we may return to the call of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] asks unanimous consent to return to the call of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Is there objection?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I would like to know of the gentleman from Iowa what the purpose is.

Mr. HEPBURN. When the call was made, or when the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was reached, the chairman of the committee was engaged upon another matter and did not notice that the committee was called. I desire to call up two bills reported to that committee.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. May I inquire of the gentleman what bills they are?

Mr. HEPBURN. One of them is a bill (H. R. 17228) to promote safe transportation in interstate commerce of explosives and other dangerous articles. The other is the bill H. R. 17979, requiring common carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce to make full report of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Are those the only bills which it is the intention of the chairman to call up this morning?

Mr. HEPBURN. That is all I now think of.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. If the return to the call of the committee is confined to the two bills named, I would not object.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the motion.

FUTURE CONTRACTS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for a change of reference. The bill H. R. 22338 was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] asks unanimous consent to change the reference of the bill introduced yesterday from the Committee on Agriculture to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PAYNE. I think the title of the bill ought to be read, at least.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I will read the title of the bill. It is as follows:

A bill (H. R. 22338) to prohibit dealing in future contracts on agricultural products by forbidding the use of mail and interstate-commerce facilities, and to prevent sending fictitious prices made on exchanges.

I ask that that bill be changed from reference to the Committee on Agriculture to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. POLLARD. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Certainly.

Mr. POLLARD. I would like to inquire the gentleman's object in transferring the bill.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. My recollection is that this same bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and I have no particular object for changing the reference now except that it is a judicial question, and should go to that committee.

Mr. MANN. Has not the committee still jurisdiction of the bill?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. This changes the verbiage just a little bit, and I reintroduced it.

Mr. POLLARD. I would like to suggest to the gentleman to permit the matter to go over until to-morrow.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I do not know that it will stand any chance of passing at this session, but I happen to be a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and I would like to have it before that committee, where it went last year.

Mr. POLLARD. I will have to object unless I can look into the bill.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I will let it go over so that the gentleman can look into it.

SEWELL COULSON.

Mr. CHANEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask unanimous consent to have printed as a House document, with the accompanying report, No. 629 (H. R. 1072), for the relief of the representatives of Sewell Coulson, deceased, the letter of the Attorney-General discussing the merits of the claim.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CHANEY] asks unanimous consent to have printed as a document a letter from the Attorney-General touching the bill referred to.

Mr. PAYNE. I would suggest to have it sent to the desk and have it read.

Mr. CHANEY. It is a request to have printed as a House document the letter of the Attorney-General in connection with Report No. 629 on bill H. R. 1072, made by the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. PAYNE. What is it about?

Mr. CHANEY. About the claim of the legal representatives of Sewell Coulson.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, we can not hear what is said.

Mr. CHANEY. Mr. Speaker, it is simply a request to have printed as a House document a letter of the Attorney-General of the United States addressed to the Committee on War Claims, for the use of the committee in connection with report No. 629 on H. R. 1072.

Mr. SULZER. What is the title of the bill?

Mr. CHANEY. For the relief of the legal representatives of Sewell Coulson, deceased.

Mr. PAYNE. I simply want to suggest to the gentleman that if it comes to the House over the Speaker's desk, it is already printed under the rule.

Mr. CHANEY. It is not in print now.

Mr. PAYNE. Well, it would be if it came as a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House.

Mr. CHANEY. It is a letter addressed to the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. SULZER. What did you say was the title of the bill?

Mr. CHANEY. For the relief of the legal representatives of Sewell Coulson, deceased.

Mr. SULZER. Let it be printed.

Mr. MANN. May I ask, Have not the Committee on War Claims authority to have printing done? If it can be done in that way, it would prevent the inauguration of a policy of having documents printed.

Mr. CHANEY. The Committee on War Claims might have printed it as a part of the report, but for some reason it was omitted, and there has been a request upon the part of several Members that this letter should be printed, to be used in connection with the report; and the report is now printed.

Mr. MANN. Can not that committee now, under order of the House, have such printing done as it may order?

Mr. CHANEY. Possibly so, but after advising with the Speaker we thought we should propose it now.

Mr. PAYNE. I suggest to the gentleman to wait until tomorrow, to see if it can not be done some other way.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, for the present, objects.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sundry messages, in writing, from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one his secretaries.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual message from the President of the United States, which was read.

[For text of message see Senate proceedings of this day.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message and accompanying documents be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and printed.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the draft of a bill intended to replace the present law under which the United States in time of emergency would proceed to raise a volunteer army. What we now have on the statute books was placed there piecemeal and hurriedly, partly on the eve of the war with Spain and partly after hostilities had actually commenced.

Every one familiar with the existing law is aware that it is faulty and wholly inadequate to a speedy and proper organization of a volunteer force, and that in part it has become obsolete through recent legislation affecting the organized militia. This proposed measure was drawn up under the supervision of the Chief of Staff and has the hearty approval of the War Department. It is a carefully prepared draft embodying as much of the existing law as seems wise and designed to afford the complete machinery by which, should we be confronted with a foreign war, the executive power could proceed at once to transform enthusiastic and patriotic citizens into efficient and organized soldiers. Happily there is at present no cloud upon our horizon, but that very fact affords us the best opportunity to proceed with deliberation and care in the preparation of laws adequate and indispensable for our possible war needs.

This measure would not call for a dollar's expenditure during the years of peace and its enactment into law now would merely be to place at the disposition of the executive power machinery whereby, should war threaten, the means to wage it could be swiftly brought into being. To do this, however, requires not merely adequate legislative provision. Grounded upon the law there must be a vast mass of detail wrought into a comprehensive plan and ready upon the instant to be set in motion. The Congress has provided a General Staff Corps and built for the War College a permanent and beautiful home; and the next logical step is to pass a comprehensive volunteer act to the end that the existing agencies may work out in advance the details of its execution.

The proposed bill is elastic; under its provisions a force of 2,000,000 men could be raised as well as one of 50,000. In making a volunteer army a sufficient staff is indispensable at the start, since without it organization can not proceed. This bill provides for this need and for

every other matter connected with raising a volunteer force which it is thought wise to incorporate in the law. It was prepared under the direction of Mr. Taft when Secretary of War and has, therefore, the approval of the gentleman who is to be my successor as Commander in Chief, and I trust it may commend itself to the favorable consideration of the Congress as it has to mine.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1908.

LABOR CONDITIONS ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read and, with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the report of the special commission appointed by me to investigate conditions of labor and housing of government employees on the Isthmus of Panama. The commission made careful and extended inspection of the workshops and living quarters of the employees, and conferred with representatives from all classes of workmen employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission and the Panama Railroad. After a thorough investigation the commission state that "the general sentiment of the workers was expressed in the words of a mechanic in one of the conferences which we held with representatives of different trades: 'We want it understood that we are American citizens and that we are proud to have a share in this great work. We believe the Government is treating us right, and we are as much interested to see this thing a success as anyone.' This spirit of loyalty and interest in the work was evinced on many occasions, and should be accounted an asset of the highest value to the Government in the accomplishment of its colossal task. The American people are entitled to just pride in the standard set by their Government for the treatment of the workers and the loyal service which has been the appropriate result."

The commission expresses the hope that "the liberal and progressive policy adopted in civil administration, in education, and in the care and treatment of employees of all races will be maintained, and that progress and improvement will be the watchword to the end." I am glad that the official reports previously received are confirmed by these unprejudiced investigators.

The commission submitted valuable recommendations regarding minor defects of the service. Such of these as come under executive authority I have ordered put into effect as far as possible. But I would call the attention of the Congress to the recommendation that the liberal housing policy of the administration be continued as an essential condition of the industrial efficiency of the employees.

I especially urge your favorable consideration of the recommendation to make a more liberal provision for employees permanently disabled in work on the Isthmian Canal. In the event of permanent disablement those engaged in this great national enterprise should receive as generous treatment as is accorded to those who have been disabled in the defense of their country. After faithful and hazardous service these workers should not, when disabled, become public charges in almshouses or burdens upon relatives unable to provide for their support.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1908.

PLAZUELA SUGAR COMPANY, PORTO RICO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read and, with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In accordance with section 32 of an act of Congress entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1900, and section 2 of the joint resolution amending said act, approved May 1, 1900, I transmit herewith copy of a franchise granted by the executive council of Porto Rico, entitled "An ordinance granting to the Plazuela Sugar Company the right to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the sea front at 'Palmas Altas,' in the municipal district of Manati."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1908.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I ask for a change of reference of the bill H. R. 22320 and of the bill H. R. 22279 from the Committee on the Judiciary to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. They are bills peculiarly cognizable, under the rule, by the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman forward the bills to the Clerk's desk, so that the Clerk may read the titles? The gentleman asks unanimous consent, as the Chair understands, for a change of reference as indicated. The Clerk will report the titles of the bills.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 22320) to fix the fees of court criers, bailiffs, and witnesses in attendance upon the United States courts in Alabama.

A bill (H. R. 22279) increasing the salaries paid to circuit and district court judges of the United States.

The SPEAKER. The request of the gentleman is to change the reference from the Committee on the Judiciary to the committee that he has indicated.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. As provided for in Rule XI of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. I object to that change of reference, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York objects. Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Then, Mr. Speaker, I move a change of reference as already indicated by me. If the Speaker will hear me for a moment, Rule XI provides that all bills providing for the reduction or increase of the pay of officers shall be subjects within the jurisdiction of the nine standing committees on public expenditures in the several departments.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I do not understand that the motion is as yet before the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was just trying to ascertain what the motion of the gentleman was.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. The motion is to refer to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice the bills whose titles have been read by the Clerk, instead of referring them to the Committee on the Judiciary. They belong to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, under the rules of this House.

The SPEAKER. Then the gentleman's motion is to change the reference from the Judiciary Committee to the committee indicated?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Both bills to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

Mr. PAYNE. I make the point of order that they are not in order.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the motion is in order. It is a privileged motion. The bills should have been referred to the committee having jurisdiction, under the express words of the rule.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will call the attention of the gentleman from New York making the motion to Rule XXII, clause 3:

And corrections in case of error of reference may be made by the House without debate, in accordance with Rule XI, on any day immediately after the reading of the Journal, by unanimous consent, or on motion of a committee claiming jurisdiction, or on the report of the committee to which the bill has been erroneously referred.

The gentleman will find on page 282 of the Manual, the words which the Chair has read. It seems to the Chair that this is not immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. The Chair will recall that I rose and addressed the Chair, but that the President's message having just been received, of course I could not be heard; but I did rise in my seat and address the Speaker for the purpose of asking this change in reference under the rules.

Mr. PAYNE. I trust my colleague did not mistake the reading of the message for the reading of the Journal.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. No, certainly not. No one could.

The SPEAKER. After the reading of the Journal there was also a call of committees. The Chair is of opinion that the gentleman's motion is not in order at this time, under the rules.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Will the motion be in order to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will call the attention of the gentleman to the rule itself. It is very explicit and plain. It is so plain that it does not need any interpretation by the Chair.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I call the attention of the Chair to the fact that in the past these bills, which are specially cognizable by the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, were usually referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in order that there might be proper machinery provided for the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, they were given a clerk and all other facilities for doing this work, and the committee is prepared to do the work, and now has before it several bills—

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague be allowed five minutes to make a speech.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I would like to know what these bills are.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the gentleman from New York will state what the bills relate to. Of course, this proceeding is by unanimous consent.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I understand that. I heard the reading of the rule, and I would like to know what the bills are, if there is no objection. I was not in the hall when the gentleman from New York made his statement.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I have no objection to the Clerk reading the titles again.

Mr. PAYNE. What is the request—to have the bills read?

The SPEAKER. No; simply the titles.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 22320) to fix the fees of court criers, bailiffs, and witnesses in attendance upon the United States courts in Alabama.

A bill (H. R. 22279) increasing the salaries paid to circuit and district court judges of the United States.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Pending the motion of Mr. PAYNE, by unanimous consent, on the request of Mr. McLAUGHLIN, Mr. DIEKEMA was given indefinite leave of absence on account of sickness in his family.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. GRAHAM was given leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the case of James Charles Cramer, Sixtieth Congress, no adverse report being made thereon.

ADJOURNMENT.

The motion of Mr. PAYNE was then agreed to; and accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for rent of buildings for the use of the Civil Service Commission, etc.—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Pepperells Cove, Maine—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the custodian of dies, rolls, and plates, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, submitting an estimate of appropriation for an additional distributor of stock—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for completion of irrigation system on the Zuni Reservation, N. Mex.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a detailed statement of contingent expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of disbursements for the year ended June 30, 1908, for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts in the several States—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement as to the annual report for Porto Rico—to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement as to the annual report of the commissioner of education of Porto Rico—to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting a change in estimates of appropriation for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the annual report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement as to the employment of persons in the meat-inspection service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the contingent expenses of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a combined statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903—to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a copy of a report from the Chief of Engineers, report of a board of officers appointed to investigate the hydraulics of Mare Island Straits and approaches, with a view to improvement—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Alabama and Coosa rivers—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Biloxi Harbor, Mississippi—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of mouth of Brazos River, Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Mystic River, Massachusetts—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of New River, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of East River, New York—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Oldmans Creek, New Jersey—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of a channel from Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of congressional cases dismissed on motion of the defendants November 16, 1908, for nonprosecution—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of congressional cases dismissed on motion of defendants May 14, 1908, for nonprosecution—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting list of congressional cases dismissed on motion of the defendants May 14, 1908, for nonprosecution—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting list of congressional cases dismissed on motion of defendants May 14, 1908, for nonprosecution—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, transmitting the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—to the Committees on Appropriations and Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 16142) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Adams, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTHOLODT: A bill (H. R. 22879) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved January 23, 1908—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 22880) to construct a highway from the station in the town of Appomattox, Va., to the battlefield of Appomattox and other points of interest near said battlefield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 22881) appropriating money for the improvement of the entrance to Humboldt Bay, California—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 22882) to provide for the erection of a public building at Newport, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LOWDEN: A bill (H. R. 22883) for permanent consular improvement and commercial enlargement—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 22884) more completely to accomplish the objects contemplated by section 3 of the act of April 12, 1900, chapter 191—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 22885) relating to deeds given by collectors and other officers of the United States Government under sundry acts of Congress providing for the sale of real estate for direct taxes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 22886) to donate certain lands in Baldwin County, Ala., for educational purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 22887) granting thirty working days' leave of absence in each year, without forfeiture of pay during such leave, to certain employees at United States arsenals, proving grounds, and supply stations—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22888) to protect migratory game birds of the United States—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 22889) authorizing the procuring of additional land for the site of the public building at Beatrice, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CRAVENS: A bill (H. R. 22890) to provide for the erection of a public building at Nashville, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22891) for the enlargement of the federal building at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22892) for the erection of a new federal building for court, post-office, and other governmental purposes at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., and for the disposition of the present structure—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22893) to provide for the erection of a public building at Mena, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22894) to provide for the erection of a public building at Van Buren, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 22895) to establish a biological and fish-cultural station in the Twenty-third Congressional District of Illinois—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 22896) to make it unlawful for certain federal officeholders to serve as delegates in a convention called to nominate a President of the United States or other elective United States officer—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 22897) to establish a fish hatchery and fish station near Waco, Tex.—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 22898) to avoid the expenses of the Government exceeding its revenues—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 22899) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Seymour, in the State of Connecticut—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 22900) to appropriate money for a protecting wall on the Ohio River at Fort Massac Park, Pope County, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 22901) to amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22902) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22903) to amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 22904) for the erection of a new federal building for court-house, post-office, and other governmental purposes at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., and for the disposition of the present structure—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22905) for the enlargement of the federal building at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McMILLAN: Resolution (H. Res. 444) increasing salary of special messenger named in House resolution adopted by the House January 15, 1901—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. GILL: Resolution (H. Res. 445) requesting the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to furnish the House with information relative to the police force of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BOUTELL: Resolution (H. Res. 446) for the payment of a clerk to certain committees of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: Resolution (H. Res. 447) requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the House with certain information—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GILL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 200) granting to the Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guard the use of the corridors of the court-house of the District of Columbia, upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the marshal of the District—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 201) to amend section 1608 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 22906) granting an increase of pension to William H. Fetter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 22907) granting a pension to Charles C. Studley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22908) granting a pension to James L. Perry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22909) granting a pension to Jesse Ault—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22910) granting a pension to Jonas Siegrist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 22911) granting an increase of pension to Martin R. Gentry—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 22912) granting a pension to W. J. Prater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22913) granting a pension to Elizabeth Ballew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22914) granting an increase of pension to William P. Sparks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22915) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22916) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Swank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 22917) granting an increase of pension to Lay W. Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22918) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Reider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22919) granting an increase of pension to James Snow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22920) granting an increase of pension to John M. Stuter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22921) granting an increase of pension to John B. Houtz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22922) granting an increase of pension to Adam Minsel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22923) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22924) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Divert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22925) granting an increase of pension to David Wineland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22926) granting an increase of pension to George Sharp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22927) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22928) granting an increase of pension to William T. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22929) granting an increase of pension to Moses M. Haver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22930) granting an increase of pension to Loren G. Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22931) granting an increase of pension to Gregory Dolt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22932) granting an increase of pension to Levi Hosler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22933) granting an increase of pension to George W. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22934) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Hunt, alias Hiram Mace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22935) granting an increase of pension to Fidelia Hale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22936) granting an increase of pension to Albert Kring—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22937) granting an increase of pension to William Hoover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22938) granting an increase of pension to Aaron C. Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22939) granting an increase of pension to James Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22940) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Sence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22941) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Ash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22942) granting an increase of pension to James H. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22943) granting an increase of pension to Henry Foss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22944) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22945) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Mase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22946) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Cowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22947) granting an increase of pension to Henry Matson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22948) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22949) granting an increase of pension to William A. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22950) granting an increase of pension to James Hoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22951) granting an increase of pension to Milton B. Evers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22952) granting an increase of pension to William N. Clutter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22953) granting an increase of pension to Franklin H. Sullinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22954) granting a pension to Edward Kerns—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22955) granting a pension to Harry Van Holzer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22956) granting a pension to Fred F. Travis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22957) granting a pension to Huldah E. Harden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22958) granting a pension to Lydia A. Stock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22959) granting a pension to Jefferson Elder—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 22960) granting an increase of pension to David Creger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22961) granting an increase of pension to James B. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22962) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Hensel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22963) granting an increase of pension to Anna Irvine—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22964) granting an increase of pension to Hiram H. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22965) granting a pension to Eva B. Jones and children—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22966) granting a pension to W. E. Tyler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARCLAY: A bill (H. R. 22967) granting an increase of pension to Aaron B. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22968) granting an increase of pension to Abram V. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 22969) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Martha McLeroy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22970) for the relief of the estate of Calvin W. Battle, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22971) for the relief of the trustees of Timber Ridge Presbyterian Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 22972) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Rantz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22973) granting an increase of pension to George R. Haner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22974) granting an increase of pension to Andrew R. Ladd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 22975) to correct the military record of James H. Dunbar—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 22976) for the relief of the heirs of George Small, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 22977) granting a pension to Harriet Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22978) granting an increase of pension to William T. Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22979) granting an increase of pension to William Duffner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22980) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Radcliff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22981) granting a pension to George N. Puett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 22982) granting a pension to Addie Martha Beard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22983) granting an increase of pension to Albert A. Newman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22984) granting a pension to Mary M. Edmonds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22985) granting a pension to John H. Barbee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22986) granting a pension to Julia Ann Casey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 22987) to correct the military record of John W. Hayes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 22988) granting an increase of pension to John S. Reagan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22989) granting an increase of pension to George W. Gould—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22990) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kremer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22991) granting an increase of pension to John D. Mallory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22992) granting an increase of pension to Irwin McCutcheon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22993) granting an increase of pension to William Newell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22994) granting an increase of pension to George W. Cable—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22995) granting an increase of pension to George W. Berkeybile—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 22996) granting an increase of pension to Henry Weatherholt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22997) granting an increase of pension to William Birth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22998) granting an increase of pension to William Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22999) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. X. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23000) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Zimmerle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23001) granting an increase of pension to William Andrew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23002) granting an increase of pension to Levi N. Erwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23003) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Parsons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23004) granting an increase of pension to Henry Berger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23005) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Roberson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23006) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 23007) granting an increase of pension to Israel Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23008) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Morrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23009) granting an increase of pension to Charles Fairbanks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23010) granting a pension to Hamilton P. Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 23011) granting an increase of pension to William L. Sapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND (by request): A bill (H. R. 23012) for the relief of the heirs of Robert J. Allen, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 23013) for the relief of the heirs of William F. Crenshaw, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23014) granting an increase of pension to Abner Gwinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23015) granting an increase of pension to John Bridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23016) granting an increase of pension to John S. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23017) granting an increase of pension to Calvin F. Boxley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23018) granting a pension to Louisa M. Ferrier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 23019) granting an increase of pension to Albert B. Hayden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23020) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Robbins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23021) granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23022) granting an increase of pension to Herman N. Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23023) granting an increase of pension to Charles Benedict—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23024) granting an increase of pension to John Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23025) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan E. Havens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23026) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Stearns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23027) granting an increase of pension to Marvin S. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23028) granting an increase of pension to William A. Strong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23029) granting an increase of pension to Elbert F. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23030) granting an increase of pension to Charles Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23031) granting an increase of pension to Randal N. Bragg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23032) granting an increase of pension to Michael O'Brien—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23033) granting a pension to Eunice M. Stickle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23034) granting a pension to Almon Craver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23035) granting a pension to Levi F. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23036) granting a pension to John W. Davenport—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23037) granting a pension to Edward Middleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23038) for the relief of James A. Watson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23039) to correct the military record of Joel Townsend—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23040) to correct the military record of John Knapp—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23041) to correct the military record of Albert P. Bliven—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23042) granting an increase of pension to David A. Munson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 23043) granting a pension to William Schaffer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23044) granting a pension to Julia A. Strong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23045) granting an increase of pension to Henry Fuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23046) granting an increase of pension to Levi M. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23047) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLOYD: A bill (H. R. 23048) for the relief of T. M. Rea—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23049) for the relief of W. F. Mitchell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23050) granting a pension to James Huff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23051) granting a pension to W. L. Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23052) granting a pension to John H. Gray—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23053) granting an increase of pension to James C. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23054) granting an increase of pension to James H. Gifford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 23055) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Gonder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23056) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Chritzman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23057) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Schrawder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23058) granting an increase of pension to William A. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23059) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Flack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23060) granting an increase of pension to Jacob S. Shaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23061) granting an increase of pension to David G. Stahl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 23062) granting an increase of pension to William Singleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23063) granting an increase of pension to George K. Fairman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23064) granting an increase of pension to Henry Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23065) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hefty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23066) granting a pension to Rebecca Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 23067) granting a pension to Ollie Arnold—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23068) granting an increase of pension to Adam R. Gay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23069) granting an increase of pension to Varnel G. Compton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23070) granting an increase of pension to John Wingert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23071) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Armiston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23072) granting an increase of pension to Jesse A. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23073) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Beard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23074) granting an increase of pension to William S. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23075) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Baltzell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23076) granting an increase of pension to T. M. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23077) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Herrin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23078) granting an increase of pension to James W. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 23079) granting an increase of pension to Oliver D. Bemis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 23080) granting a pension to Rosa S. Warne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23081) granting an increase of pension to William H. Lounsbury—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 23082) granting an increase of pension to Abraham J. Eastwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23083) granting an increase of pension to Silas B. Merchant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 23084) granting a pension to Absalom Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23085) granting a pension to Charles B. Hunt—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GILL: A bill (H. R. 23086) for the relief of Marshall Honeycutt and Ida May Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23087) for the relief of John O'Rourke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 23088) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Jamison—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23089) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Snodgrass—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILL: A bill (H. R. 23090) granting a pension to Emily F. Freeborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 23091) granting an increase of pension to William Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 23092) granting an increase of pension to John W. Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23093) granting an increase of pension to D. B. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23094) granting an increase of pension to Mahala C. Lydick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23095) granting an increase of pension to John T. Starkey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 23096) granting an increase of pension to Jessie Queen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23097) granting an increase of pension to William Lawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23098) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Pickens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23099) for the relief of the estate of Philip Null, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 23100) to remove the charge of desertion against John Downs—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23101) granting a pension to George A. Womack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 23102) holding and considering William Mullally to have been honorably discharged—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23103) holding and considering James Perrott, alias James Parrott, to have been honorably discharged—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KIMBALL: A bill (H. R. 23104) granting an increase of pension to David C. Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 23105) granting an increase of pension to Freeman C. Moshier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KÜSTERMANN: A bill (H. R. 23106) granting an increase of pension to John Nieland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 23107) granting a pension to Margaret A. Manifold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAW: A bill (H. R. 23108) for the relief of the heirs of those killed by the explosion at Fort Lafayette February 19, 1903—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 23109) granting a pension to Henry C. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 23110) granting an increase of pension to S. G. Brock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 23111) granting a pension to William H. H. Tilghman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23112) granting an increase of pension to Spencer C. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 23113) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Earle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23114) granting an increase of pension to Harrison L. Higgins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 23115) to amend the naval record of Jeremiah J. Hurley—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23116) to amend the military record of George A. Frost—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23117) granting an increase of pension to William W. Lindsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 23118) granting a pension to Elmer E. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 23119) granting an increase of pension to Alfred C. Hawley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 23120) granting a pension to Washington Mead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23121) granting an increase of pension to John N. Hess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 23122) granting an increase of pension to Stephen A. Devers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23123) granting an increase of pension to John N. Raley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 23124) for the relief of the estate of Mary A. Henderson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23125) for the relief of the estate of Cassandra Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23126) for the relief of the estate of Daniel C. Yarnell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 23127) to correct the military record of Sylvester D. Foss—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23128) to correct the military record of Silas Overmire—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23129) granting an increase of pension to Albert Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23130) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23131) granting an increase of pension to John McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23132) granting an increase of pension to Rufus R. S. Mayo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23133) for the relief of Sarah B. Schaeffer—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 23134) granting an increase of pension to Edward Ayres—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 23135) for the relief of the estate of Banks C. Wells, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 23136) granting an increase of pension to Michael B. Van Buskirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRAY: A bill (H. R. 23137) for the relief of Malcolm Gillis—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 23138) granting an increase of pension to Don F. Willis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23139) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Goodwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23140) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Hartshorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 23141) granting an increase of pension to G. J. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 23142) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Frushour—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 23143) granting an increase of pension to Josiah U. Luyster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23144) granting a pension to Myra E. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23145) granting an increase of pension to Abram Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23146) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23147) granting an increase of pension to John C. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23148) granting an increase of pension to George W. Brookover, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 23149) granting an increase of pension to August Bierwirth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERLEY: A bill (H. R. 23150) for the relief of Ann Ford Mattingly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23151) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Mehninger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 23152) granting an increase of pension to Edward W. Oliver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23153) granting an increase of pension to George E. Olcott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23154) granting an increase of pension to Morris G. Conkling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23155) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of J. W. Decker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 23156) granting a pension to John J. Preston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 23157) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Sackett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23158) granting an increase of pension to William H. Darnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 23159) granting a pension to James R. Hutton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23160) granting a pension to J. C. Predmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23161) granting a pension to N. C. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNAPP: A bill (H. R. 23162) granting an increase of pension to Helen E. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23163) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Breckenridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23164) granting an increase of pension to Laura Cranson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23165) granting an increase of pension to John W. Merchant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23166) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23167) granting an increase of pension to William Ridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23168) granting an increase of pension to Oliver M. Ober—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23169) granting an increase of pension to Leonard A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23170) granting an increase of pension to Emory Post—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 23171) granting an increase of pension to Terrence McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23172) granting an increase of pension to Michael Grogan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23173) granting an increase of pension to Frank B. Hitchcock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23174) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23175) granting an increase of pension to Edward E. Crandall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23176) granting an increase of pension to Pizarro S. Pullon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23177) granting an increase of pension to George L. Ballard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23178) granting an increase of pension to Jerome Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23179) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Mullens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 23180) granting an increase of pension to George V. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 23181) for the relief of Edmund F. Jenkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 23182) granting an increase of pension to John Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 23183) granting an increase of pension to Henry Horch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23184) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Llenkugel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23185) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23186) granting an increase of pension to Anna N. Burnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23187) granting an increase of pension to Newton S. Haller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23188) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Strain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23189) granting an increase of pension to Nathan McGrew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23190) granting an increase of pension to John Macklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23191) granting an increase of pension to William Burke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23192) granting an increase of pension to John C. Dawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23193) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23194) granting an increase of pension to William Romosier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23195) granting an increase of pension to John D. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 23196) granting an increase of pension to Bessie P. August—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23197) granting an increase of pension to Orestes L. Strong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23198) granting an increase of pension to John Egan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23199) granting an increase of pension to James A. Trimble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23200) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: A bill (H. R. 23201) granting an increase of pension to Jasper Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23202) granting an increase of pension to Jesse S. Clum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 23203) granting an increase of pension to William H. Dorrance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23204) granting an increase of pension to James Bolton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23205) granting an increase of pension to Edward Blanchard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23206) granting an increase of pension to Alfred N. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23207) granting an increase of pension to William H. Jay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 23208) to provide for the appointment and retirement of late Ensign John Tracey Edson as lieutenant in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23209) granting an increase of pension to Martha R. Griswold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23210) granting an increase of pension to John McEnany—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23211) granting an increase of pension to Frank S. Nickerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23212) granting a pension to George S. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23213) granting a pension to Mary E. Libbey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23214) granting a pension to Charlotte A. Butters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23215) granting a pension to Patrick L. Farrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEISSE: A bill (H. R. 23216) granting a pension to Julius Jensen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23217) granting a pension to John W. Kolste—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23218) granting a pension to August Capelle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23219) granting a pension to May A. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23220) granting a pension to Rebecca Series—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23221) granting a pension to Conrad Herwig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23222) granting a pension to William H. Chapin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23223) granting a pension to Peter Medinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pension.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23224) granting a pension to James McMahon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23225) granting an increase of pension to Herman Ecker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23226) granting an increase of pension to Franklin C. Mather—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23227) granting an increase of pension to Gottlieb Granold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23228) granting an increase of pension to Albert F. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 23229) granting a pension to Martha Rebecca Young—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 23230) granting an increase of pension to Wilson Wightman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23231) granting an increase of pension to Frank C. Bruner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23232) granting an increase of pension to Lorenz Valentine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23233) granting an increase of pension to Myra J. Strong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23234) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Evory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23235) granting an increase of pension to Edwin N. Gifford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23236) granting an increase of pension to Frederick A. Battey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Pickering Naval Garrison, No. 4, of Erie, Pa., for legislation retiring

petty officers and enlisted men of the navy after twenty-five years of continuous service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of William H. Fetter and George Metz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of New Wilmington, for legislation to pension members of the Telegraph Corps of the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of J. G. Harbard, of Veteran Army of Philippines, for legislation making August 13 a legal holiday, to be known as "Occupation Day"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Rich. H. Swank, William A. Gibbany, and Henry E. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Petition of Oakwood and Brown townships, Ohio, against the Johnson Sunday bill (S. 3940)—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Garrett H. Fowler and David Creger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Edith Wheaton and others, of Shreve, Ohio, against Johnson bill (S. 3940), providing for religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Timber Ridge Presbyterian Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: Petition of Monday Afternoon Club, of Dubuque, Iowa, favoring Senate concurrent resolution No. 28, deploring acts of violence and inhumanity on the part of the Russian Government toward its subjects—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Eldora, Iowa, favoring increase of salaries of federal judges—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of George Small—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURNETT: Petition of Mobile Chamber of Commerce, favoring S. 4825, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Petition of E. V. Langon, against duty on zinc ore—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHANEY: Petition of Dr. J. H. Bennett and others, of Farmersburg, Ind., and Samuel Rowe and others, of Linton, Ind., against the passage of S. 3940 (proper observance of Sunday as day of rest in the District of Columbia)—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of George N. Puett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: Petition of Veteran Army of the Philippines, favoring legislation making August 13 a legal holiday, to be known as "Occupation Day"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Pickering Naval Garrison, No. 4, of Erie, Pa., National Corps Army and Navy Union, for legislation retiring petty officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy after twenty-five years of actual service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: Petition of members of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 436, for legislation affording general increase of civil-war soldiers' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: Petition of Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Wisconsin, favoring legislation to place volunteer officers of the civil war on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Oshkosh, Wis., favoring a nonpartisan tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Papers to accompany bills for relief of heirs of William L. Rowland and heirs of Robert J. Allen—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ESCH: Paper to accompany bills for relief of Julia A. Strong, Harry Fuller, Levi King, and Daniel Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William Schaffer—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James L. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Lewis A. Edwards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: Papers to accompany bills for relief of William H. Kough, Peter Godling, and J. H. Condon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: Petitions of Byron Hewitt, of Rockford, Ill., and G. W. Rohr and Malcolm Bruner, favoring Fuller bill (H. R. 19250), to establish volunteer officers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Albert E. Beatty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, favoring the Tirrell bill (H. R. 12405) and the Bacon bill (S. 5151), to prohibit liquor selling in Hawaii, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGGOTT: Petition of citizens of Colorado, against S. 3940 (religious legislation in the District of Columbia)—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HAMILL: Petition of citizens of Hudson County, N. J., for legislation pensioning United States military telegraphers who served in the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDWICK: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of Augusta, Ga., favoring Senate bill 4825, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HASKINS: Petition of John L. Bacon and others, of White River Junction, Vt., for legislation pensioning members of the United States Telegraph Corps in the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of C. A. Thomson and others, of Windham County, Vt., against S. 3940 (Sunday observance in the District of Columbia)—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Combs Hendrickson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, of Rocky Hill, N. J., favoring removal of duty on plaster—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of residents of Matawan, N. J., for improvement of Matawan Creek—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Petition of Governor Cutler and other citizens of Utah, favoring a volunteer officers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of candy manufacturers of Provo, Utah, for reduction of tariff on chicle and other materials used in manufacture of candy—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Elizabeth F. Brubaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIMBALL: Petition of sundry citizens of Lexington, Ky., asking that the act of June 27, 1890, relative to pensions be amended—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Freeman C. Moshier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: Papers to accompany bills for relief of David E. Tatum, heirs of Noah Fugate, estate of Howell Tatum, and heirs of John W. Gilliam—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEVER: Petition of Columbia (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring H. R. 10457, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LOUD: Petition of citizens of Twining, Mich., against S. 3940 (Sunday observance in the District of Columbia)—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: Petition of citizens of Sadorus, Ill., against the passage of S. 3940, entitled "An act for the proper observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia"—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MANN: Memorial of Illinois Manufacturers' Association, adopted to discouraging measures tending to aggravate agitation against corporate interests, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of retail shoe merchants in Chicago, against duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Arche Club, of Chicago, praying for the establishment of the White Mountain and Appalachian Mountain Forest Reserve—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Alfred C. Hawley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Patent Law Association, of Chicago, favoring increase of salaries of federal judges—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER: Petition of citizens of Emporia, Kans., against S. 3940 (Sunday observance in the District of Columbia)—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Joshua E. Carlton and Susan A. Rall (previously re-

ferred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of estate of Daniel C. Yarnell, Mary A. Henderson, Hampton Hudgens, and Cassandra Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Edward Ayres—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Banks C. Mills—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PARSONS: Petition of citizens of New York City, asking legislation to provide pensions for the United States Military Telegraph Corps of the United States Army during civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRAY: Petition of citizens of Montana, for law to pension members of United States Telegraphers' Union in civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Butte Stationary Engineers' Local Union, No. 83, for legislation empowering investigation of the Treadwell Mining Company—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. ROBINSON: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Mrs. M. A. Hibbard, heirs of Azariah Mitchell, and trustees of Pleasant Hill Baptist Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RYAN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of William H. Eldridge, Charles H. Rice, and William Fay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George E. Olcott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of William H. Taylor and 73 others, against H. R. 4897, providing for religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Petition of Moses C. Davis and others, against S. 3940, for religious legislation for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Katherine Hall and others, favoring H. R. 18445, for methods of treatment of tuberculosis—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of C. A. Cross & Co., favoring removal of duty on raw and refined sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEISSE: Petition of citizens of Wisconsin, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1908.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Edward E. Hale.

Mr. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, a Senator from the State of Indiana, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. KEAN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate of public moneys in his possession from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting a full and complete account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 7th day of December, 1908, which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

REPORTS OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, transmitting a statement of the receipts from the sale of condemned property in his possession since December 2, 1907, which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, giving a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in his possession on December 7, 1908, which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Printer, showing the operations of the Gov-